# The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,794—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1880.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | „ 25 | Half-yearly | „ 31 |
| Quarterly | „ 13 | Quarterly | „ 16 |
| Monthly | „ 5 | Monthly | „ 6 |

To Subscribers—Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly | „ 29 | Half-yearly | „ 36 |
| Quarterly | „ 16 | Quarterly | „ 20 |
| Monthly | „ 6 | Monthly | „ 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
Single Copy ..... As. 4.
Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | „ 2 8 |
| Third do. | „ 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 2½ As. |

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Chances of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

### "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

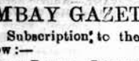
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES TEACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on THURSDAY, 15th April, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangaloro, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. COCONADA, 862, Tons, on TUESDAY, 13th April, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th April, 1880, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th April 1880. Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each Month, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | Rs. 150 | Rs. 40 | |
| Suez | „ 360 | „ 220 | „ 80 | |
| Port Said | „ 380 | „ 240 | „ 90 | |
| Messina | „ 500 | „ 340 | „ 140 | |
| Naples | „ 500 | „ 340 | „ 140 | Without food. |
| Leghorn | „ 500 | „ 340 | „ 140 | |
| Genoa | „ 500 | „ 340 | „ 140 | Including Wines |
| Marseilles | „ 520 | „ 350 | „ 145 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.

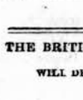
All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.
First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S. S. POLLUCE, Captan G. Ragusin, to sail on the 20th April, 1880.
S. S. TEBE, Captain G. Grillanovich, to sail on or about the 5th May, 1880.
S. S. MEMFI, Captain D. Foretich, to sail on or about the 19th May 1880.
S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, to sail on the 20th May, 1880.
S. S. TIMAVO, Captain A. Sopranich, to sail on or about the 5th June, 1880.
S. S. CALIPSO, Captain A. Ballovich, to sail on or about the 7th June 1880.
S. S. CASTORE, Captain G. Mahorelch, to sail on or about the 20th June, 1880.
Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 400 | Rs. 280 | Rs. 140 0 |
| To Cyprus (via Port Said) | „ 375 | „ 295 | „ 143 0 |
| To Port Said | „ 320 | „ 255 | „ 131 0 |
| To Suez | „ 300 | „ 240 | „ 120 0 |
| To Aden | „ 170 | „ 130 | „ 66 8 |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.
For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 6th, 1880.

### MR. DAVID McIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
*VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

| | Com. | Tons. | H. P. nom. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. SICILY | Green | 1675 | 220 | on 27th April. |
| S.S. THESSALY | J. Harbottle | 1925 | 300 | on 5th June. |

FARE ..... Rs. 400.

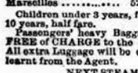
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

### ANCHOR LINE

OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.



THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—
TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

| | Commanders. | Tons. | H. P. Nominal | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. MACEDONIA | J. Laird | 2272 | 480 | 24th April. |
| S.S. ITALIA | T. Knox | 2245 | 424 | 8th May. |
| S.S. SIDONIA | | 1235 | 200 | 29th May. |
| S.S. INDIA | | 2289 | 500 | 12th June. |
| S.S. BRITANNIA | | 3060 | 500 | 26th do. |
| S.S. OLYMPIA | | 2050 | 424 | To follow. |

The Steamers [illegible] accommodation.
TO AND NAPLES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. ALEXA[illegible] | [illegible]29 | 424 | 15th May. |
| These St[illegible] | | | | for the Indian |
| Trade, and [illegible] | | | | umber of Saloon |
| Passen[illegible] | | | | |

Each [illegible] ...GES.
Fare th[illegible] ... Rs. 600
„ „ „ 500
„ „ „ 450
For plans, handb[illegible]
formation apply to
W. &
Graham's Buildings, Bom[illegible]
N.B.—The New York passa[illegible]
the Company's Atlantic Mail S[illegible]
from London.
There are weekly sailings from eith[illegible]

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

| Vessels | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KAISER-I-HIND | 4023 | 700 | R. Methven | 17th April. |
| SURAT | 3141 | 530 | W. E. Breeze | 24th do. |
| KHIVA [Extra] | 2609 | 450 | G. W. Atkinson | 28th do. |
| VERONA | 3065 | 600 | W. Barratt | 1st May. |
| VENETIA | 2726 | 450 | J. Orman | 8th do. |
| MONGOLIA | 2833 | 530 | E. M. Edmond | 15th do. |
| SUMATRA | 2498 | 450 | R. F. Briscoe | 22nd do. |
| KASHGAR | 2621 | 450 | E. J. Baker | 29th do. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th March 1880.

### P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SOUTHAMPTON.

THE Steam Ship KHIVA 2,609 Tons and 450 H P, will be despatched as above on the 28th April, carrying passengers and cargo.
For particulars of freight and passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th March 1880.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PESHAWUR | 3909 | 600 | D. Rennoldson | 23rd April. |
| LOMBARDY | 3723 | 450 | W. B. Hall | 7th May. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th March 1880.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TANJORE | 2263 | 450 | G. Scrivener | 23rd April. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

S. S. ROUMELIA, CAPTAIN FOTHERGILL, 2,158 Tons, 260 H.P. Nominal.
TO SAIL 17TH APRIL.

THIS Fine Steamer will be despatched as above.
She has comfortable First Class accommodated for Twenty-four Passengers.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents,

Bombay, 31st March 1880.

HALL LINE
BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400.
„ LIVERPOOL ..... „ 500.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

| | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. SPEKE HALL | 2700 | 400 | W. Brand | 24th April. |
| S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE | 2300 | 300 | J. Verril | 19th May. |
| S. S. RYDAL HALL | 2700 | 400 | C. Lloyd | 18th June. |

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

PASSAGES HOME ROUND THE CAPE.

FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY TO ANY ONE DESIROUS OF SEA VOYAGE.

THE fine British Barque GUY MANNERING, Captain George M. McLaren, will sail about end of May.
She has a few comfortable Cabins. Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

### QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| ANNUAL INCOME | £552,906 |
| FUNDS IN HAND | £928,044 |
| CLAIMS PAID | £2,740,587 |

Policies issued and claims paid by
KILLICK, NIXON,
Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

### CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS

WEIGHING 80 lbs. Price Rs. 75. Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

### THE COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.
FIRE AND MARINE.
ESTABLISHED 1878. CAPITAL £2,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—WELLINGTON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on almost every description of property on favourable terms.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Bombay, 22nd March 1880.

### THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per share will be PAID at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on and after MONDAY, the 12th instant, to the shareholders whose names appear on the register of the Company on 15th March, 1880, on PRODUCTION of their SHARE CERTIFICATES.
By Order of the Board,

B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st April 1880.

### KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

A COMPLETE PREVENTIVE of Fleas in Dogs, and an Insecticide of the most deadly nature. Harmless to man and the higher animals.

*Vide* Letter to *Asian*, February 3rd, 1880.

CAUTION.—All Insect Powders are alike in colour and smell, but Kemp's is the only perfect preparation.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

### KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT

ARE INDISPUTABLY SUPERIOR to all imported Extracts. They are free from mustiness, and the quality of the meat is guaranteed. The presence of anything unwholesome is rendered impossible by the extracts while in a fluid form being made pellucid by filtration before being evaporated.

| | |
|---|---|
| EXTRACT of CHICKEN (as supplied to the Abyssinian Expedition), Jar containing 1½ oz. | Rs. 2 8 |
| EXTRACT of MUTTON, bottle containing 4 oz. | „ 3 0 |
| EXTRACT of BEEF (supplied to the Forces in Southern Afghanistan), bottle containing 2 oz. | „ 1 4 |
| Quarter-pound Jars | „ 2 8 |
| Half „ „ | „ 4 12 |
| One „ „ | „ 9 4 |

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

### RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON.
THE NEW SPECIFIC.

GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF and Speedy Cure in Nervousness, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation, Lowness of Spirits, &c.

GIVES SPEEDY RELIEF and a Permanent Cure in Nervous Debility, Weakness, and all Functional Disorders.

RAPIDLY RENOVATES the NERVOUS and MUSCULAR SYSTEM, and is an Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, &c.

A SPECIFIC for all IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, Offensive Breath, Pimples, Eruptions, the baneful effects of Mercury, &c.

A Trial will satisfactorily prove the efficacy of this extraordinary medicine. Sold by all Druggists throughout the World.

WHOLESALE BY:—Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta. [illegible]e & Co., Calcutta. H. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta. [illegible]mp & Co., Bombay. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla. [illegible] Berrie & Co., Madras. E. Plover & Co., Lahore [illegible]. Gillon & Co., Lahore. J. Maitland & Co., Colombo. Bangalore.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
GLORIOUS PROGRAMME.
THIS MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 12TH, AT 9 O'CLOCK.

THE MANAGEMENT respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Bombay that this is the LAST WEEK and in fact their FAREWELL to Bombay.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY EXCELLENT ENTERTAINMENT will be introduced for the last Nights.

AT THE COST of OVER HALF A LAC OF RUPEES Mr. Wilson has secured the BEST BRED and most VALUABLE STUD of HORSES ever imported. Numerous engagement elsewhere compel his curtailing his stay here. This will in all probability be his

LAST VISIT TO BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!
THE
PANTOMIMIC EXTRAVAGANZA, ENTITLED
THE MILLINERS OF PARIS;
OR
"WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY THE MICE WILL PLAY."

THE PUBLIC may depend that a Pantomime introduced by the Great Lockhart Brothers, who have for the past three years in Europe maintained the reputation of being the *Premier Pantomimic Artistes*, will be worth seeing.

THE COMPANY at the Circus do not attempt to perform a Pantomime or anything else without being fully capable of producing it in a superior manner.

MANY ACTORS and ACTRESSES of fair and ordinary ability sometimes utterly fail in attempting to produce a Pantomime because they cannot give the "bright, quick and humorous situations" so necessary to its success, and simply produce something which neither they themselves or anyone else is able to recognise what it ought to be named.

ALL THE LADY EQUESTRIENNES
ALL THE GREAT GYMNASTS
ALL THE GREAT ACROBATS
ALL THE GREAT CLOWNS
AND
ALL THE GRANDLY TRAINED HORSES
OF
This vast Establishment will be brought into requisition TO-NIGHT.

THE BEAUTIFUL FAIRY SPECTACLE OF
CINDERELLA;
OR
THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,

will shortly be produced on a scale of grandeur and magnificence never before attempted in India. No excuses for lack of time, wardrobe or libretti will be made to the public.

JOHN WILSON, Proprietor.
MAX SCHUMANN, Director.

FOR SALE,

A FEW carefully selected well-bred HORSES pronounced by competent judges to be the best fencers ever Imported. Also some well-matched pairs of Greys and a very handsome pair of high stepping thoroughbred Mandalay Ponies, "King Pippin" and "Prince Mite," direct from the stables of King Theebaw, and are certainly models of Burmese ponies.

On view at the Circus daily between 7 and 9 a.m.

### SALE OF WRECK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless CLAIMED, and the EXPENSES INCURRED in the recovery thereof, be PAID WITHIN SEVEN DAYS from this date, the WRECK of the PATIMAR, No. 8,575, BURNT on the 1st of April, 1880, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION as it lies in the several Basins on the Foreshore of the Harbour, on the 19th day of April, 1880, at 3 o'clock p.m.

HENRY MORLAND,
Port Officer.

Port Office, Bombay, 10th April 1880.

### NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Captain H. F. SHOWERS, 1st Punjaub Infantry, Commandant Biluch Guides, who was KILLED on the 25th March, 1880, below the Chapper Mountains, are hereby requested to place themselves in communication with the undersigned within one month from the present date, after which no claims can be recognized.

W. MARSHALL, Major,
4th Bombay Rifles,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Quetta, 10th April 1880.

### THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES (30) THIRTY PER SHARE for the half year ending 31st December, 1879, will be PAID on and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., at the Company's Office, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, to those shareholders who are on the Register on the 8th April, 1880, on PRESENTATION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co., Agents.
Fort, No. 2, Church Lane.

Bombay, 10th April 1880.

### AMBROSIAL LEMON CREAM,
OR
REFRESHING SUMMER DRINK.
Health-giving, Nourishing, Purifying, Strengthening, and Refreshing.

THE preparation is a perfect luxury, a most agreeable, invigorating draught for the Hot Season, possessing refreshing and cooling properties; is efficacious in reviving Appetite, improving Digestion, curing Fevers, Biliousness and Bilious Headache, Nausea, and Sea-sickness, and removes all the bad effects that remain after an injudicious use of stimulants. Price per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on April 14th, and on each successive WEDNESDAY during the season, AUCTION SALES will be held at Kunta, Taluka Parli, of SALT of this season, manufactured at the following Salt works in Daman territory:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Varkund, | Dholar, |
| Dhundhuta, | Jampur, |
| Karia, | Periali, |
| Magarvara, | Jhari, |

The Salt will be put up to Auction by separate heaps which will be open to the inspection of intending bidders on application to the Sarkarkun at Kunta.

The purchaser must deposit the price of the estimated contents of the heap, exclusive of duty, which will be levied on his obtaining the Government permit to remove the Salt from the works.

The Salt will be weighed, bagged and removed in accordance with the ordinary practice at Government Salt works. Bags can be obtained on application to the Sarkarkun, Kunta, at a price of annas 5 each.

Further information can be obtained from the Sarkarkun at Kunta near Daman.

C. POGSON,
Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Surat Division.
Office of the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Surat Range, Camp, Varkund, 9th April 1880.

### J. NEUBERG, CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

| | | per 1,000 | | per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No 1 | EMPRESS | Rs. 34 | Rs. | 3 8 |
| „ 2 | PRINCE | „ 30 | „ | 3 4 |
| „ 3 | TRIUMPH | „ 28 | „ | 3 0 |
| „ 4 | IONE | „ 24 | „ | 2 8 |

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

| | | per 1,000 | | per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No 5 | SUCCESS | Rs. 24 | Rs. | 2 8 |
| „ 6 | MEDON | „ 20 | „ | 2 4 |
| „ 7 | BIJOUX | „ 18 | „ | 2 0 |
| „ 8 | NYDIA | „ 18 | „ | 2 0 |
| „ 9 | NYMPH | „ 15 | „ | 1 12 |

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

| | | per 1,000 | | per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No 10 | CONFIANCE | Rs. 20 | Rs. | 2 4 |
| „ 11 | ASSOCIATE | „ 18 | „ | 2 0 |
| „ 12 | CONSTANTIA | „ 15 | „ | 1 12 |

GOLDEN VIRGINIA.
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

| | | per 1,000 | | per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No 13 | WALKYR | Rs. 18 | Rs. | 2 0 |
| „ 14 | ZULEIKA | „ 15 | „ | 1 12 |

MANUFACTURED DAILY.
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

*Note.*—The superlative superiority of the above Cigarettes, to any imported Brands, is simply due to the delicious freshness which distinguishes them, and which is their greatest charm.

*Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.*

REAL
HAVANNAH CIGARS.
J. NEUBERG'S

### TELEGRAPH BANKING AGENCY.

THE Undersigned, as Managers of the above AGENCY, remit money by wire at current rates of exchange and at a minimum charge for the message to England or to any other part of the world, whereby payments can be made to any one named at the earliest possible moment.

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## TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

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Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

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## ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.

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## SEASONABLE.

### KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years' prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

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## SCARVES, TIES, &c.

## THORPE AND COMPANY.

ALL OF THE LATEST WEST-END STYLES AND BEST QUALITIES.

WINDSORS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| The Windsor, in Light Checks, Spots, and Stripes, Washing Silk ..... each | 2 0 |
| The Windsor, Washing Silk, Blue and Black Bird's Spots, will Tie Knot, Bow or Ring ..... each | 2 0 |
| The Windsor, Plain and Fancy Colored Silks ..... „ | 2 12 |
| Long Scarfs, extra length specially for Sailor's Knot, Black and all the New Colours ...Rs. 3-8 to | 4 8 |
| Fold Windsors, for Knot or Bow, Rich Corded Silk, Spots and Stripes ..... each | 3 0 |
| The Four-in-Hand Scarf shaped to the Neck, making a large Knot, Plain, and Fancy Striped Silks, each | 2 12 |

PIN SCARVES.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Polo Pin Scarf, crossed high to suit the present style of Dress ..... | 2 8 |
| The Garrick, a large Pin Scarf, Black Silk, Fancy Colours, Spots, &c ..... | 3 8 |
| Pin Washing Striped or Spot Cambric, ..... each | 0 12 |
| Drill Pin Scarfs, Washing ..... each | 1 1 |

BOWS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Park Bow, Rich Silk, Striped and Plain ...each | 1 8 |
| The Grevy, a neat Bow ready made in Brocaded Silk and Colours ..... each | 2 0 |
| The Broderick Bow, square ends, Black and Colored | 2 0 |

KNOT SCARVES.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| The Don, Small Knot, Light Checks and Stripes, Washing Silk ..... each | 2 0 |
| The Don, Small Knot, Black, Plain Colours, Spots, or Fancy Stripes ..... | 1 12 |
| The Duke Scarf, Medium Knot, Black Plain Colours, Spots, Stripes, a large variety ..... each | 2 0 |
| Black Folded Silk Ties, all widths, from ..... | 3 0 |
| Washing Cambric Ties, Spot, Stripes or Checks ..... per dozen | 1 0 |

BRACES.

| | |
|---|---|
| French Web ..... | 4 8 |
| Plain Cantab ..... | 1 12 |
| Guyot's celebrated ..... | 2 8 |
| The United Service Bridle Leather ..... | 2 0 |
| Cartlet and White Berlin ..... | 2 4 |
| Boys' Braces ..... | 2 8 |

HANDKERCHIEFS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cambric Handkerchiefs, New Blue and White Bird's Eye Spot Borders, per dozen ..... | 1 8 |
| Best White Cambric, Hemmed, ready for use ..... | 15 0 |
| Best White Lawn, Hemmed, ready for use ...per doz. | 15 0 |
| | 5 0 |

## THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

## GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

CORRECTLY CUT AND FINISHED IN THE BEST STYLE.

SPECIAL THIN TEXTURES FOR THE HOT SEASON.

*DISCOUNT—Two Anna in the Rupee for Ready-Money.*

| | |
|---|---|
| HOAR & Co.'s DAY SUITS. Thin Scotch Tweeds. A Large Assortment of Stylish Designs ..... Rs. 80 | HOAR & Co.'s LOUNGE COATS. Fancy Angola, Cheviots, and Home Spun, Rs. 18, 22 to ..... Rs. 24 |
| HOAR & Co's OFFICE SUITS. Very Thin Angola, Plain Mixtures, Fancy Checks, &c. Rs. 30, Rs. 36, Rs. 38, Rs. .... Rs. 42 | HOAR & Co.'s VISITING COATS. Superfine Blue and Black Fancy Coatings ..... Rs. 36 |
| HOAR & Co.'s SERGE SUITS. Best Blue Yarn Dyed Serge, Fast Colour ..... Rs. 30 | HOAR & Co.'s FROCK COATS. Super Blue and Black Fancy Coatings ..... Rs. 42 |
| HOAR & Co.' DRESS SUITS. Best West of England Broad Cloth, Rs. 75 to ... Rs. 85 | HOAR & Co.'s TROUSERS. Fancy Angola, Cashmere, Rs. 14, 16 and .... Rs. 18 |
| HOAR & Co.' SHIKAR SUITS. Strong Hand made Drills, Rs. 16 to ..... Rs. 18 | HOAR & Co.'s RIDING TROUSERS. Chipping Norton Whipcord ..... Rs. 24 Bedford Cord ..... Rs. 26 |
| HOAR & Co.'s CRICKETING SUITS. Best Shrunk Saxony ..... Rs. 30 | HOAR & Co.'s LIGHT ULSTERS. And Chesterfields, Rs. 25 to ..... Rs. 6 |

HOAR & Co.'s New Self-measurement System, with Patterns, Prices, &c., posted on application.

## HOAR & CO., TAILORS,
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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR ..... Mr. C. S. Nazir.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
THE BURLESQUE,
"CINDERELLA."

| | |
|---|---|
| Clorinda | Mr. J. S. Hewitt. |
| Thisbe | Mr. A. B. Tapping. |
| The Baron | Mr. C. Cartwright. |
| Alidoro | M. H. R. Teesdale. |
| Buttoni | Mr. F. Ferrani. |
| Cinderella | Miss Agnes Birchenough. |
| Prince Poppetti | Miss Edith Wilson. |
| Dandino | Miss Madge Antoinette. |
| Fairy Queen | Miss Gertrude Doré. |
| Honey Dew | Miss Minnie Hampden. |

SCENE I.
A FOREST DELL.
SCENE II.
THE BARON'S KITCHEN.
SCENE III.
APARTMENT AT THE BARON'S.
SCENE IV.
THE BARON'S KITCHEN.
SCENE V.
CORRIDOR IN THE PRINCE'S PALACE.
SCENE VI.
GRAND BALL ROOM AT THE PALACE.

The Music arranged by Mr. A.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1880.

Consols in London yesterday were quoted at 98¼, an advance of ⅛ on the previous day. French Rentes were unchanged at Fcs. 119½. Indian Government Securities were unchanged at 79¾ and 85½ for Fours and Fours-and-a-half. In the London General Produce Markets there are no changes of any importance.

The decline in Copper does not appear to have been checked as yet as Australian Tiles are now quoted at £77, which is 30s. per ton below the last quotation.

The market for Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday was quiet, the quotations for 39 inch Shirtings were unaltered but 9 lbs. 45 inch were quoted 1¼d. per piece lower, and in Yarns 40s. Mule showed a decline of ⅜ d. per lb., being now quoted at 1s. 0¼d. per lb.

The Cotton market in Liverpool was very dull, the sales amounted to 7,000 bales, of which 500 bales were Surats, but prices were generally 1-16d. per lb. lower all round. The market to-day was irregular and Mid-Uplands gave way a further 1-16d. per lb., the day's sales amounted to only 4,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. Americans for future delivery are again lower.

The following is our usual weekly comparison of the position of Cotton, from which it will be seen that the total visible supply has increased 20,000 bales during the week, and that of East Indian 55,000 bales.

| | 1880. | 1879. | 1878. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds. | 2,610,000 | 2,168,960 | 2,565,470 |
| ,, ,, Surats | 347,000 | 203,940 | 260,160 |
| Stock in Liverpool..... | 559,000 | 587,500 | 744,360 |
| ,, ,, London ..... | 47,000 | 57,300 | 10,040 |
| American Afloat..... | 220,000 | 217,000 | 268,000 |
| E. Indian ,, ..... | 103,000 | 47,000 | 87,000 |
| Total..... | 879,000 | 908,800 | 1,109,340 |
| Price of Mid. Orleans ... | 7¼d. | 6¼d. | 6d. |
| ,, Fair Dhollera... | 6 5-16d. | 4 13-16d. | 4⅝d. |
| Difference..... | 0 15-16d. | 1½d. | 1½d. |

The New York telegrams of yesterday quote Mid.-Uplands at 12⅜ cents per lb., which shows a decline of ⅛ per cent., and Futures for July delivery at 12·45, a decline of ·03 per lb. on the previous day's quotation for Futures, which were, however, for June delivery; to-day Mid.-Uplands is down to 12·4 and Futures to 12·37. The week's receipts at the ports show a marked falling off on last season, but with a surplus of 300,000 bales in hand this is not likely to have any perceptible effect on the market. The American weekly figures are as follows:—

| | 1880. | 1879. | 1878. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's Receipts ..... | 38,000 | 46,000 | 52,000 |
| ,, Exports to U. K..... | 46,000 | 53,000 | 38,000 |
| ,, ,, to Continent. | 20,000 | 34,000 | 28,000 |
| Total Receipts since 1st Sept. | 4,520,600 | 4,205,000 | 3,980,000 |
| ,, Exports to U. K. ,, ... | 1,923,000 | 1,714,000 | 1,637,900 |
| ,, ,, Continent ,, ... | 1,046,800 | 1,315,000 | 1,161,500 |
| ,, Stock in the Ports ... | 734,000 | 459,000 | 534,000 |
| Saturday's Receipts..... | 5,000 | 7,000 | 6,000 |

Bar Silver in London yesterday closed weak at a decline of ⅛d. per oz., being now quoted at 52d. per oz., and to-day no further change is reported.

Sterling Exchange here to-day has been very quiet at a decline of 1/32d. per rupee. As usual on mail day the amount of Bills offering has been small, and as usual with a decline in the value of Silver at Home, a further decline is looked for, and sellers do not care to place their Bills at rates on which they think they may improve a few days hence. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand ..... | ls. 8d. | per Rs. |
| Do. 3 months' sight... | ls. 8 1-8d. | ,, |
| Credits, 3 do. | ...ls. 8 7-32d. | ,, |
| Documents, 3 do. | ...ls. 8 ¼d. | ,, |

On Calcutta demand drafts are still quoted at 99 15-16 to par, and 60 days' sight at one per cent. discount.

Government Paper.—The excitement in this market prevailing early last week has quite subsided, and rates are rather easier. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 95¾ and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 102¾.

Saares.—No changes of any importance have been reported during the day, the Market being quite but steady.

Cotton.—The dull account, which continue to arrive from the Liverpool and New York Market, have caused a further decline in rates here of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, at which there are willing sellers but few buyers. The arrivals from up-country continue heavy, yesterday's being 7,839 bales. There is a decided falling off in the quality of the Bhownugger coming in, but Broach continues as good as ever. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Good M. G. Broach,..... | ....Rs. 242 per candy. |
| ,, Oomraumuttee,..... | ,, 229 ,, |
| ,, Dhollera, ..... | ,, 230 ,, |

Seeds are unchanged at Rs. 6-2 per cwt. for Linseed and Rs. 5-12 per cwt. for Guzerat Rapeseed.

Freights.—The market is decidedly quieter, and Rs. 4 3-9 per ton is now the rate for Liverpool via the Canal, for immediate shipment, and a steamer has been reported fixed for May loading at 40s. per ton. Continental rates are unchanged.

Piece Goods are steady, and the demand in the Bazaar daily increasing, at better rates.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount | Paid up. | Last Dividend | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indian Banks. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ..... | 29,000 | 500 | 500 | 4 p.ct | 686 |
| Bank of Bengal..... | 40,000 | 500 | all | 8 do | 710 |
| Bank of Madras..... | 10,000 | 500 | all | 8 do | 640 |
| Exchange Banks. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank ..... | 10,000 | 10 | all | 5 do | 125 |
| Chart'd Bk. L. & C..... | 40,000 | 20 | all | 6 do | 240 |
| Chart'd Mercantile ... | 30,000 | 25 | all | 6 do | 280 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank..... | 40,000 | 281 | all | 8 do | 400 |
| National Bank of India. | 87,310 | 25 | 12½ | 6 do | 167 |
| Oriental Bank ..... | 40,000 | 25 | all | 5 do | 300 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton..... | 150 | 5,000 | 2,350 | 50 | 850 |
| Albert Ginning Co.... | 100 | 500 | all | 15 p.ct. | 425 |
| Alberp Press Co., Kurrachee ..... | 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 12½ | 1,030 |
| Apollo Press Co., (small shares) ..... | 750 | 2,400 | 2,200 | 32 | 260x-3,* |
| Bellary ..... | 625 | 1,000 | 1000 | 25 | 465 |
| Barar Cotton Ginning & Press Co..... | 600 | 500 | all | 50 | 440 |
| New Indian Press ... | 1,000 | 350 | 350 | 14 | 105 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co ..... | 1,400 | 250 | all | 10 | 30 |
| Colaba Press Co..... | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 20 | 430 |
| Dhollera Press and Ginning Co ..... | 800 | 350 | all | 15 | 200 |
| East India Press Co.... | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 990 |
| Fort Press Co ..... | 180 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 50 | 1,000 |
| French Press Co..... | 800 | 500 | all | 50 | 450 |
| Sind Press Co..... | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 430 |
| Mofussil Co..... | 3,150 | 400 | 8 | 3 | 225 |
| Prince of W. Press ... | 120 | ... | 1,100 | 7½ | 165 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., ..... | 100 | 1,350 | 750 | 11½ | 1,125 |
| Sassoon Press Co..... | 300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 225 |
| Volkart's Press Co. ... | 450 | 1,000 | all | 50 | 570 |

* P. S. Bonds.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Saw Mills .... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 | 510 |
| Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co., Limited .. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | 10p.ct. | 116 |
| Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ... | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 225 | 1,840 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association..... | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 15 p.ct. | 10 |
| Kurrachee Lending and Shipping Co. ..... | 500 | 500 | 300 | 36 | 365 |
| Mechanics' Buildings Co..... | 4,000 | 50 | 50 | 3 p.ct. | 19nl |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co... | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | .. | 50 |
| Oriental Loan Association ..... | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 10 p.ct. | 20 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..... | 250 | 100 | 1,000 | 85 | 880 |
| Treacher & Co. .... | 2,000 | 500 | all | 60 | 720 |
| Thacker & Co. ..... | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 122 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Jolaba Co..... | 4,000 | 3,000 | 2,925 | 15 | 970 |
| Frere Land ..... | 150 | 150 | 100 | 36%-d | 350 |
| Mazagon Land, &c .... | 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | ..... | 350 |
| Fort Canning Co..... | 6,000 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 13 | 185 |

* P. S. Bonds.

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. Co. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 90 | 990 |
| Albert Mills ..... | 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 40 | 200 |
| Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co ..... | 30,000 | 100 | 100 | 2 | 57 |
| Alfred Manufacturing Co. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 430 |
| Alliance Spinning ..... | 10,000 | 2,500 | all | 25 | 1,295 |
| Bhownugger Mills .... | 800 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 100 | 300 |
| Bombay United..... | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 760 |
| Central India S. W. & M. Co..... | 2,500 | 500 | 500 | 30 | 600 |
| Coorla Mills ..... | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 480 |
| D. Spinning ..... | 5,000 | 2,500 | all | 35 | 250 |
| Empress S. and W. Co... | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | .. | 415 |
| Gokuldas Spinning Co | 1,000 | 500 | 400 | 20 | 510 |
| Hindustan ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 915 |
| Hyderabad Spinning Co. | 10,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 10 |
| Jafar Ali Spinning Co. | 600 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 675 |
| Jewraj Balloo ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 755 |
| Khandelah ..... | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 575 |
| Khatao Mackonjee ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 53 |
| Madras ..... | 250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 350 |
| Madras United ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,180 |
| Manockjee Petit's ..... | 2,500 | 1,000 | ... | 30 | 1,193 |
| Mazagon Spinning ... | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | 35 | 90 |
| Morarjee Goculdas ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 915 |
| National Spinning ..... | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 775 |
| New Great Eastern .... | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 770 |
| Oriental ..... | 4,000 | 625 | 625 | .. | 610 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning Co ..... | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | ... | 95 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co.... | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 675 |
| Shalapore Mills..... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 775 |
| Soonderdas ..... | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 680 |
| Victoria Mills..... | 854 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60½ | 500 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock..... | .. | £20 | 218-5-0 | 5 p. ct | 207 |
| Do New £20 shares... | .. | £20 | 130-14-0 | do | 26 |
| Ditto ..... | .. | £20 | 68-7-8 | do | 72 |
| Ditto ..... | .. | £20 | 21-15-1 | do | 22 |
| B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co. | .. | £100 | 1,000 | do | 1,100 |
| Do. New £15 Shares.. | .. | £18 | 196-5-10 | do | 268 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Captain J. T. Rean, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, 2 first class passengers and several deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malda, 1,269 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst. from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Leggett, Mrs. Barker, 2 native officers and 112 rank and file of the 21st Bombay N. I., and 70 deck.

The Anchor Line steamer Columbia, 1,322 tons, Captain W. Young, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Whitehead, Surg. Major Bainbridge, Mrs. Boyd and 2 infants, Mr. W. C. Benett, Mr. and Mrs. Raynolds and 2 infants, Mr. Trother, Dr. Corkery, Mr. and Mrs. Ball and infant, three Misses and two Masters Ball, Mr. Newman, and 7 deck.

## ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Tanjore, 1,403 tons, Captain G. Scrivener, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst. from Australia with the Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—

From Sydney to Bombay—Miss Necham.
From Sydney to Southampton—Mrs and Miss Stratt.
From Melbourne to Venice—Mr and Mrs J M Stewart and 3 daughters.
From Glenelg—Miss McGillienddy.
From Galle—Two Natives.

### ARRIVALS.

| April | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Malda (s) ..... | Wood ..... | Bussorah, Mar 27. |
| | Tanjore (s) ..... | Scrivener ..... | Sydney, Mar 14. |
| | H M Jumna (s) ..... | Parsons ..... | Portsmouth, Mar 11. |
| | Galatea ..... | Jones ..... | Cardiff, Dec 18. |
| | Kaiser-i-Hind (s) ... | Methven ..... | Shanghai, March 9. |
| 11 | I G Dalhousie (s) ... | Powell ..... | Kurrachee, April 5. |
| | I G Czarewitch ..... | Elton ..... | Kurrachee, March 9. |

### DEPARTURES.

| April | Vessels. | Commanders | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Umballa (s)..... | Nailer ..... | Kurrachee. |
| | Jorun (s) ..... | Rean ..... | Bussorah and Cutch. |
| | Teheran (s) ..... | Stewart ..... | Venice. |
| 11 | Macedonia (s)..... | Laird ..... | Kurrachee. |
| | Columbia(s)..... | Young ..... | Liverpool. |
| | H.M. Dryad (s) ..... | Heck ..... | Rangoon. |

The steamer Roumelia, to Liverpool, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—April 10.

### For Liverpool.

Khersonese—600 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Teheran s—44 cases brass pots and 2 cases shawls, Toolsiram Manordas.
J B Brown—150 bales rags, Farnham and Co.
Swaledale s—31 bales wool, Ally Mahamed Hoosain; 75 bales wool, Govindram Dwarkadass; 305 bales cotton, John Marshall; 50 bales cotton, Jaitha Runchore; 27 bales wool, Sir C Forbes and Co; 80 bales cotton waste and 87 bales twist, Shamjee Narrunjee and Co.
Sicily s—2,400 cwts wheat, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co: 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers: 50 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Speke Hall s—200 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass: 1,370 cwts myrabolams, Dawoodbhoy Hassum.
Columbia s—97 bales wool, Dossabhoy Pestonjee.
G W Ward s—1 bags wheat and 1 bag linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

### For London.

Teheran s—2 cases chudders, David Sassoon and Co.

### For Glasgow.

Columbia s—6 boxes chutney and 1 box Poona figs, W and A Graham and Co.

### For Havre.

Europa s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Rebecca s—857 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

### For Bremerhaven.

J W Marr—1,800 cwts linseed, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co: 10 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

### For Trieste.

Lord Derby s—300 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co: 700 bales cotton, A Blacheck and Co.

### For Venice.

Lord Derby s—200 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co: 350 bales cotton, Francisco Turate.
Surat s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co: 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

### For Yokohama.

Geelong s—16 bales twist, the Alliance S, and W, Co: 38 bales twist, the National S and W Co,

### For Alexandria.

Teheran s—20 boxes silver coins [Rs. 39,500], J Ellias.

### For Hongkong.

Geelong s—2 cases tortoise shells, you Lun Ching: 30½ cwts oopiates and 8 packages byasbole Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood: 40 cwts oopiates, 14 packages byasbole 10 packages cloves and 11 packages nuriavang, Cayemaly Tyebally & Son: 25 bales twist, Tata and Co: 25 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co: 25 bales twist, Amerchund Laljee: 15 bales twist, Guneshlall Shobhagmull: 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co: 16 cases oilbanum and 37 cases fahmaws and sharifins, Laduckbhoy Datoo: 60 packages cloves, Jairazbhoy Cerbhoy: 18 cwts hocrabole, Cassum Bhanjee: 7½ chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookroy: 2½ cwts ivory, Hassumbhoy Datoo: 5 chests opium, Tarachund Sitaram.

### For Shanghai.

Geelong s—11 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee: 16 chests opium, Tarachund Sitaram.

## NOTICE.

MR. A. MENIST has AUTHORIZED his AGENTS, Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., to SELL his celebrated SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., at LOWER PRICES than Mr. Menist charged, the expenses not being so great.

## NOTICE.

*PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.*

*Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI, Wine Merchant.*

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

## BOMBAY.

### BIRTHS.

CASSELS—April 10th, at Bandora Hill, the wife of J. A. Cassels, of a son.
MERCER—April 7th, at Neemuch, the wife of Lieut. J. W. S. Mercer, 6th Regt. N. I., of a son.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

BALL—March 25th, at Agra, the wife of Percy M Ball, of a son.
COFFIN—April 2nd, at Motiharrie, the wife of S E Coffin, of a daughter.
HUNT—April 3rd, at Umballa, the wife of Captain H Vere Hunt, S A C G, of a son.
LARPENT—March 28th, at Peshawur, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel DeHochepied Larpent, 1st Regiment B I, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BARHAM—April 4th, at the Church of Scotland Mission House, Calcutta, Ann, daughter of the late R T Barham, Esq, aged 19 years and 11 months.
GALL—At Chakrata, at the residence of Surgeon Major A M Tippetts, Minnie Isabelle, daughter of Lieutenant H R Galle, 5th Fusiliers, aged 2 years.

# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1880.

It is a misfortune that disputes connected with the Municipality have a tendency to become what are called "race questions." The native press, and especially the Gujarati portion of it, is mainly answerable for this. While in regard to the Malabar Hill Reservoir question the English dailies have studiously avoided prejudicing the issue, the Bombay Vernacular papers cannot find in their languages, rich as they are in vituperative vocabularies, words strong enough to denounce all those members of the Corporation, who display the slightest hesitation to find Mr. Walton guilty of the worst that is charged against him. Something of this kind is perhaps to be looked for in writers who have not yet learned that violence is not strength, nor circumspectionweakness. But we may confess to some surprise at finding an English weekly, which ought to know better, as violent and unreasonable in its appeals to race prejudices as its less instructed native contemporaries. If we were disposed to make invidious comparisons between the conduct of the European and the native members of the Municipality in this matter, we might point to the simple fact that while the European members—like the European Municipal Commissioner—are perfectly prepared to severely censure a European official for faults committed, the native section, with some creditable exceptions, make no secret of their determination to effect his absolute ruin, and that apparently to a great extent because he is a European and a high official. Two proposals are now before the Municipal Corporation with regard to the Malabar Hill contract affair—one that the Executive Engineer shall be dismissed, and the other that he shall be censured. We waive the consideration that the proposers of the former motion do not bring it forward in set terms in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Municipal Act, but seek rather to effect their object by a side wind; we take their scarcely dissembled intention as self-evident and speak of the motion of "want of confidence" as in effect one of dismissal. And side by side with that motion is one visiting the laxity charged against Mr. Walton not with dismissal but with strong censure, and providing for the effectual prevention of similar negligence in the future. It will thus be seen that so far there is no question whatever of disregarding the evidence adduced by the Commissioner, or leaving the interests of the ratepayers out of account. The only question at issue is one as to the degree of censure and punishment which the circumstances of the case demand. This has been made abundantly clear in every speech that has been yet made both in the Town Council and in the Corporation, and in the appallingly long reports which have filled the columns of the daily papers. One would imagine that any misunderstanding on the point would have been impossible, and any misrepresentation futile; yet a weekly paper, anxious to catch the ears of the groundlings thus perversely misrepresents the issue and falsely alleges that "race antipathies" alone induce any of the members of the Corporation from resisting the proposal to dismiss the Engineer instead of visiting him with censure: "Race antipathies, always active enough at such times, have been stirred against those members of the Corporation who have in this instance been trying to fulfil their duty to the ratepayers, while the too common practices of cajolery and social pressure have been exerted to induce Corporationers to vote with little regard to the evidence adduced by the Commissioner. We can hear of an eminent civilian, who must have left his sheep in the wilderness of the mofussil, to assist in baffling those who maintain the old fashioned opinion that contractors should be held to their agreements." This is a distinct misrepresentation of the facts. No section of the Corporation is endeavouring to baffle those who believe that "contractors should be held to their engagements." And if "race antipathies" have any play in the present controversy, it is to be feared that they are answerable for a good deal of the heat and fervour with which the ruin of a European is insisted upon as the only acceptable penalty for the very first error committed by a public servant who has done good work for the Municipality during twelve laborious years, and against whose personal honour there is admittedly not one word to be said. It is simple impudence to pretend that Mr. Mathew, who moved, or Mr. Jacomb, who seconded the resolution of censure, were actuated by "race antipathy" in thus resisting the vote of virtual dismissal brought forward by Mr. P. M. Mehta. They and those who agree with them may be right or they may be wrong in the view they take of the merits of the case, but their competence to form an unbiassed judgment and their honesty in withstanding the clamour of those who think that the case against the Engineer is proved up to the hilt the moment it is stated, no one but a hopeless partisan would deny. Mr. Mathew as an engineer of experience is able to appraise accurately the nature and extent of the errors which the Executive Municipal Engineer has committed, and he leans heavily enough on him with regard to certain points, but he treats as mere folly some of the charges pressed against Mr. Walton, and says that the latter would have been wrong had he not given the contractor permission to use the Malabar Hill stone in particular parts of the works. When the voluminous documents connected with the case are studied, it will be seen that instead of the Municipality being the loser, it saved a great deal of money—some fifty per cent.—by its own stone being used in the parts of the works referred to by Mr. Mathew. Nothing of all that of course will be found in Mr. P. M. Metha's very able speech; we do not find fault with him for the omission, for it was his business to make good his case against the man who in his opinion merited dismissal, and he could not be fairly expected to give prominence to matters which naturally appeared of little importance in his eyes as compared with those which it was his business to urge. But the fact that points in the Engineer's favour do exist, must not be lost sight of by those who desire to arrive at a sound view of the whole case. It would be a great pity if "race antipathies" were to be evoked to keep this fact out of sight.

Nowanuggur politics have been in an unhealthy state for some time back. It is therefore quite natural that there should now be some serious talk of a change in the administration which, on all hands, has been reported to have involved the State in a slough of indebtedness. Finance is the backbone of every Government, small or great. Hence it is, indeed, lamentable to have to observe that this principality should have been so administered during the present Dewan's incumbency, which has now extended over a period of three years and upwards, as to have swollen its debts from 17 lakhs of Kories in 1876 to 80 lakhs, or Rs. 23 lakhs in 1880. Sundry loans have had to be raised during the period, from time to time, on the credit and revenues of the State; and it is no secret that the Bank of Bombay alone is a creditor under the guarantee of the Government of Bombay, for Rs. 8 lakhs, the repayment of which by instalments has in its turn necessitated fresh borrowing. This in itself is a proof that there is something wrong in the State of Nowanuggur. It is urged that the large accumulation of debts to the extent of Rs. 23 lakhs has been chiefly owing to loss of revenue by the famine, which overtook the country successively for two years in 1877 and 1878. Of course, nobody could be blamed for losses incurred by natural causes, over which there is no human control. But at the same time it would not be amiss to discover whether there were other causes at work to bring a loss of revenue; and also to test the validity of the chief reason advanced. Has the State, then, really suffered heavily, as is attempted to be made out, from the effects of two years' famine? Fortunately, the physical configuration of the country goes a great way to solve the question and dispell the illusion of the alleged loss of revenue from famine. For it is a fact that Nowanuggur, compared with some other Kattywar States, is most favourably situated; and the many little rivers and streams with which it is intersected, and which are in themselves a perennial source of moisture for agricultural purposes, make it in a measure less dependent for the fructification of its crops on the periodical rains. The other sister States, less favoured by Nature, and therefore more dependent on the rains, have, in spite of the bad years, been able to hold their own. *A fortiori*, Nowanuggur with its better physical advantages ought to have shown more favourable results than these—not worse, as has been unfortunately the case. The insufficiency of the rainfall during the first two years of Mr. Narunrao's administration gave crops ranging from 10 to 12 annas in the rupee, but the deficiency was more than covered by the high prices then prevalent, the land-revenue being almost paid in *kind*. Again, there was a saving in expenditure during the three years, by reason of the banishment of Prince Kalubha and the consequent curtailment of his civil allowance, and the seizure of the revenues of some 25 or 30 villages settled upon his wives. Credit should also be taken for the revenues of seven Inam villages of which the late Dewans and Khivases were deprived. Bearing these facts in mind, it is unaccountable how there has been such a large deficit in the State revenues, when in the ordinary course of things a surplus ought rather to have been the result—a surplus to pay off past debts rather than a deficit leading to the increased debts amounting to 23 lakhs of rupees,—a sum unprecedented in the fiscal annals of the State. The last official report would simply imply that expenditure and revenue have balanced themselves. But it would indeed have been a matter of great surprise had a deficit been shown. For bearing in mind the extremely prosperous state of the crops last season and the satisfactory prices realised therefrom, the balance sheet ought to have very reasonably shown a considerable *surplus*.

That so deplorable a state of affairs should have last year led the political officer in charge of the district to make some enquiries is natural. But matters since then must have grown alarming, indeed, to have eventually obliged the Jam to personally investigate the true condition of his financial department and the many establishments connected therewith. These investigations are but a sequence of the state into which the Dewan has apparently plunged the *Raj*. The cost of administration has been found during his régime to have gone on *pari passu* with the increasing indebtedness of the State; the accounts for the past three years have been discovered to have been kept in a backward and most unsatisfactory state. Considering its position from the impartial and disinterested stand-point of a friend of the State and its people the truth must be said—there has been throughout a sad want of administrative and financial capacity to control the helm. The vessel of State seems to have been so unskilfully steered, as to be allowed to run aground, and it behoves the Chief to find a competent pilot to get her off. If he is seriously bent on genuine reform, with which he is generously credited, then his naturally shrewd intelligence might be safely relied upon for the choice of his Minister. It would be of course, absurd, that the aspirants for the Dewanship so freely spoken of—viz., Messrs. Popat Veljee, Kanjee Kalianjee, and Madhavjee Bhugwanjee, who have been tried and found so miserably wanting, could again be placed in a position, when the utmost ingenuity, integrity and ability are now absolutely needed to extricate the State from its pecuniary embarrassments. It is to be hoped, both for the sake of the Chief and his people, that the Political Agent who is about to visit the State will be able to give the benefit of his advice in the matter after thoroughly satisfying himself as to the grave urgency of the step H. H. the Jam is credited with the desire of taking.

The Chinese, in the slang of the age, have evidently "a future." Not content with overrunning the gold fields of America and Australia, and creating Chinese quarters in many of the chief towns of the civilized world, the pigtailed people now aspire to participate in the wars, conquests, and annexations fashionable in the West, and are even at this moment busying themselves in preparation to play the rôle effectively of a great military Power armed to the teeth, and a menace to all neighbours. There is really nothing to be surprised at in all this, since the great wave of Chinese barbarism which goes outwards and spreads over the globe is replaced by another wave returning homewards with all the enlightenment of the world, outside China, gleaming on its crest; but China has been so long a land of exclusiveness and of fantastic policies that it is difficult to realise the fact of her progress, which in its own way, however, is as rapid as the progress of Japan. It is time for Europeans to dismiss from their minds the conventional idea of John Chinaman. The pigtailed warrior with the round, button hat, standing on clogs, and aiming with a bow and arrow at those foreign devils whom he thinks are meanly taking advantage of him by entering at the unfortified side of his city, is quite an obsolete Celestial. In his place is an individual, pigtailed and yellow skinned, indeed, but *au fait* with the rifle, with the steam engine, the telegraph, and all the useful science of the day. A war with John Chinaman now would be something very different from the last war with him. We should find ourselves confronted on the rivers, by Chinese ironclads carrying heavy ordnance, and manned by Chinese A. B's, and on land by well-drilled, well quipped, and well officered battalions of the reorganised Chinese army. China is, in truth, in a military sense, no longer China, but another of the great military Powers of the world, sprung up, so to speak, in a night, like the armed hosts from the dragon's teeth sown of old.

Unhappily for the peace of Asia—we have heard so much of the peace of Europe that it is surely time to talk of the peace of Asia!—the Government of China cannot maintain immense armaments without the usual consequences occurring, which are well known to the Emperors of Europe and their Chancellors. With great armaments come ideas of great wars, and the Chinese, who have for some years past been spending enormous sums on arsenals, and on military preparations of all kinds, have sown for themselves the seeds of a very promising war fever. The question is, whom will they attack, whom will they pick a quarrel with? Just at present Russia, a neighbour, and a hated one, offers the Chinese the most tempting opportunity of reprisals; but the Chinese are not particular, and there is a very large party in China, which entertains a most impartial and catholic hatred for all *fanquis* or foreign devils alike. Moreover, the Chinese Government is not without a prudence of its own. It will probably only fight at an advantage, and we daresay it would rather fight the English in Thibet, than the Russians at Kuldja, if the odds were more in favour of victory in the one place than in the other.

It may seem ridiculous to talk of the Chinese fighting Englishmen anywhere, but in truth the presumption is somewhat graver than many think. There can be no doubt that Chinese diplomacy has been busy at Mandalay, for the Chief Commissioner of Burma vouches for the fact; and that it has also been actively employed in Nepaul of late is a circumstance to which Mr. King bears witness. Now, though we do not think with the chiefs of Nepaul "that China, not Russia, is the Power which will next threaten English supremacy in India" (Asia?), it is not at all improbable that we may some day have to fight the Chinese across our Burman or our northern frontiers. There is but one thing needed to make China a really formidable enemy in those quarters, and that is railways, which the Chinese are singularly slow in making, considering their importance to such a country, and to such a people. The strength of the Chinese is in the vast population of China. The raw material of armies is in China of unlimited extent. If the Government of China was able to move rapidly the immense hosts which it could put in the field, that Government might indeed make itself a very formidable neighbour, as it is always a very unpleasant one. But at present the Chinese Government is perhaps content to assert its existence only in the outposts of its wide dominions. The Emperor of China claims to be suzerain of both Burma and Nepaul, though his sovereignty is practically *nil*. It is not an indication of friendliness on his part to negociate with King Theebaw, considering the terms on which the Government of India stands with that King, nor is it indicative of a good understanding between two of the great Asian Powers—namely, India and China, that the Chinese Government should be making its influence felt just now in Nepaul. Of course, the Chinese are jealous of Indian tea which is finding its way into regions where they enjoyed the monopoly of the trade, and their desire to shut us out of Western China, and indeed out of all parts of China, except is well known, and may be accounted for; still, the conduct spoken of is none the less likely to precipitate a collision, and China should take care lest she quarrels with the Power which ought to be her natural ally, that is to say, with India.

It is stated that the Russians have sent a military expedition to Kuldja, but the importance of that movement, in so far as the movement itself goes, is not much. The fighting at Kuldja, if there is any, cannot be of a very sanguinary character, nor is a Russian defeat there to be apprehended. But the real significance of the movement is in the fact that it will render more imminent the war that China in her bumptiousness thinks that she is quite ready to begin, and which we suspect she will wage in force, not at Kuldja, but on the Amoor, and against Russian ships in Chinese waters. There can be no doubt that if the Russians think they can destroy the Chinese at Kuldja, the Celestials are no less confident they can smite the Russians hip and thigh in their own waters, but though this may be true enough, the Chinese would none the less do well to secure the friendship, or at least the neutrality of Great Britain and India. China may be able to fight *one* European Power, but she can never fight them all, though her present action which tends to make a quarrel with every one, would appear to indicate her own ideas that she can. And as China, like England, Russia, and Persia, has "a future" in Central Asia, wherein all four Powers are converging to a point, the Government of China has less reason now than ever to stand on bad terms with Great Britain, and with India. It is to be hoped that the British Minister at Pekin will not fail to show the Chinese Government what it may expect if it quarrels with Russia and India together.

What will the Liberals do with the annexations in South Africa? We cannot restore his old power and his slain warriors to Cetewayo, nor life to Shere Ali, nor can we again build up their kingdoms as they were before they were shattered by our armies. But there is no such impossibility in simply restoring liberty to the Transvaal. Now that the African kings against whom that Republic was unable to defend itself are slain or in captivity the independent existence of the Transvaal seems no longer incompatible with the peace of South Africa. No doubt the Boers themselves will expect the restoration of their independence, knowing how severely the annexation was criticised by the Liberals generally. Very likely they have firm hopes founded on Mr. Gladstone's speech in the Music-hall in Edinburgh on November 25 when in his retrospect of the Conservative foriegn policy he referred to the matter in the following strong language:—"They have annexed," he said, "in Africa the Transvaal territory, inhabited by a free European, Christian, and Republican community, which they have thought proper to bring within the limits of a monarchy, although out of 8,000 persons in that Republic, qualified to vote upon the subject, we are told—and I have never seen that statement officially contradicted—that 6,500 protested against it. Those are the circumstances under which we undertake to transform Republicans into subjects of a monarchy." What will be the feelings of the Boers who have read such expressions? Will they not think that they have reasonable grounds to claim from the Liberals the restoration of their independence, and if they have their claim refused, will they not hate the party who professed to be the supporters of freedom throughout the world and raised expectations that they never intended to fulfill even more than the party who have, as they think, with deep injustice, deprived them of their liberty?

## GROUNDING OF THE AMELIA.

On the 13th ult., the steam ship Amelia, 1,090 tons, Captain J. Dixon, left Bombay harbour in ballast for Mangalore, Cannanore, and other ports on the coast, grounded at Kalpeni Reef, one of the Laccadive Islands. The captain and crew have been landed at Allepy, a port on the coast. Lloyd's Agent having applied to the Admiralty, a telegram was sent to the Admiral Commanding the station and the Governor of Bombay to send off a vessel of the Royal Navy to protect the cargo of the Amelia, which is valuable. Further particulars are not known in Bombay, but the Dryad, Captain J. Hext, was despatched from Bombay yesterday morning to render assistance.

## PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSCAT, April 3.

The only daughter of His Highness Seyyid Toorkee died here on Monday, the 29th March, in childbirth. The lady was married to her cousin, Stareb bin Thorseeynee in 1877, and died at the early age of twenty-one. Over two thousand persons followed the lady's remains to their last resting place, and the British Consulate flag was l

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

## CONTUMACY OF MAHOMED JAN AND HASSAN KHAN.

KABUL APRIL 10.

Mahomed Jan and Hassan Khan decline to come in; the other chiefs are expected at 2 o'clock to-day. A durbar will be held on Monday near Pezwan.

## RAID BY HISSARAK VILLAGERS.

Hissarak villagers have attacked Jezailshi post, carrying off men and horses.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

## THE BENGAL TROOPS.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 11.

The Bengal troops were to have left Khelat-i-Ghilzai *en route* to Ghazni on the 8th. The health of the troops is excellent and they are enjoying splendid weather. The mortality among the baggage animals is very slight indeed.

## FURTHER OPPOSITION EXPECTED.

The tribes are reported to be gathering in large numbers to oppose the advance of the troops, but as beyond Shahjui, four marches ahead, nothing is known of the country, the truth of statements of this kind cannot be ascertained.

## MIR BUTCHA AND THE TRIBES.

From Kabul it is reported that Mir Butcha continues fomenting discontent in Koh Daman. He has now sent General Saib Khan to Karabagh to get together all the ex-sepoys of the Amir's army. The Mallik, Mir Baz, in the name of twenty-two villages of Shakarderra, has told Mir Butcha that the villagers are ready to take arms and fight the British, but they will not leave their villages open to the incursion of troops.

## HASHIM KHAN AND THE AMIRSHIP.

Hashim Khan has sent gifts of money to Kohistani chiefs to gain their votes for him for the Amirship.

## THE DEATH OF LADY HAINES.

SIMLA, APRIL, 10.

Intimation has been received here by telegram from London of the death of Lady Haines, and there is general regret. Deep sympathy is felt for the Commander-in-Chief.

## THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy is expected to arrive here on Saturday.

The meeting with the Maharajah of Kashmir is postponed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By Red Sea Cable.)*

## THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Lord Hartington and Mr. R. W. Grafton, the Liberal candidates for North-East Lancashire, have been returned by large majorities.

## THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The *Observer* states that the Marquis of Salisbury is to receive a Dukedom.

## ILLNESS OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 10.

Prince Gortschakoff is very ill.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, APRIL 11.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. Tebe, Captain G. Crillanovich, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay to-day.

## LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Week's sales of Cotton ..... | 53,000 | Bales. |
| Amount forwarded ..... | 15,000 | do. |
| Do. Week's sales of Surats..... | 5,000 | do. |
| Amount forwarded ..... | 4,000 | do. |
| Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..... | 97,000 | do. |
| Do. do. do. Surats ..... | 17,000 | do. |
| Do. Stock of Cotton..... | 509,000 | do. |
| Do. do. Surats..... | 29,000 | do. |
| Do. Stock of Cotton in London..... | 47,000 | do. |

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dholleras ..... | 5 13-16. |
| The Manchester market has been quiet. | |
| 7lbs. Shirtings..... | 6-4½ |
| 8½lbs. do. ..... | 7-7½ |
| 40s. Mule Twist ..... | 1-0½ |

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... | 79½ |
| 4½ per cent. do. ..... | 85½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account..... | 98½ |
| 5 per cent. French Rente, 1872..... | 119½ |
| Bar Silver ..... | 52. |

## STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, APRIL 11, 6 a. m.

French mail steamer Peiso from Suez arrived.

MR. S. J. HARRISON is a candidate for the seat on the Corporation about to become vacant. Mr. Harrison is one of the oldest Justices in Bombay and has plenty of Indian experience. Early in the fifties he used when in the Secretariat to draft Government resolutions reviewing the proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners appointed in the different districts under the then new Act XXVI. of 1850. So that he may claim to know all about Municipal questions *ab ovo*. Dr. Cook, who was formerly a member of the Corporation, is also a candidate. So was Mr. Forbes, but he has withdrawn his candidature. Captain Walshe, whose claims we have already adverted to, has received many promises of support, and is, we believe, going to the poll.

A VERY successful garden party was given on Friday night last at Malabar Point by His Excellency, Mr. Ashburner. A very happy innovation brought together several score of native ladies and gentlemen whose rich and varied costumes added wonderfully to the brilliancy and interest of the scene. The Hindu and Parsee ladies appeared to enjoy themselves greatly, though they did not dance—that point has not yet been reached. Many of them spoke English fluently, and, it was evident, were by no means unacquainted with European usages. The gathering of Europeans was perhaps the largest yet seen at a garden party.

AN officer of the Postal Department, commenting on the multifarious duties now performed by the Post Office, writes:—"After the money order business has been mastered, I expect each head office will have to open a shoemaker's shop on the cheap to encourage civilization. I shall not be surprised if time brings a gin-bar and hot *kabobs* for the weary traveller. Certainly we ought to have the circulation of tracts. Sir Rowland Hill would, we fancy, hardly recognise his own offspring now.

THE death at Allahabad, of Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry James Clarke, of the 72nd (Duke of Albany's Own) Highlanders is announced. The deceased officer was buried at Allahabad on Wednesday evening. He joined the regiment as Ensign in August 1851, became a Lieutenant in December 1853, Captain in August 1860, Major in June 1872, and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel in November 1878. Lieut-Colonel Clarke served with the 53rd Regiment in the Indian Campaign of 1857-59 including the actions of Chutra, Gopalgunge, Bhodagunge, and entry into Futtehghur, storm and capture of Meangunge, siege and capture of Lucknow, affair of Koorsie, passage of the Gogra, at Fyzabad, on the 25th November, action of Toolsecore and minor affairs (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp.) Lieut-Colonel Clarke had only just arrived from the front and was taken ill at Laurie and Staten's Hotel at Allahabad.

THE *Indian Herald* is in a position to state that His Excellency the Viceroy will have *chota hazari* at Dinapore on the 12th instant, breakfast at Buxar, tiffin on the same date at Mirzapore, and dinner at Cawnpore. His Excellency's train will only remain in Allahabad long enough to enable the engines to take water.

THE *Mirror* observes, with a feeling of envy, it cannot repress that both in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, the High Courts and the Subordinate Courts are closed for upwards of a month in a summer recess, and cannot understand why the same course is not followed by the High Court in Bengal.

A RANGOON paper mentions the following case:—

"A large quantity of stuff, declared by the opium farmer of Bassein to be opium in its liquid form, was seized last week in Bassein. The Civil Surgeon, before the Assistant Commissioner, swore that the stuff did not contain any opium to the best of his belief; but at the same time stated he had no means of analysing it. The prosecution suggested that it should be sent to Rangoon for analysis; but the Assistant Commissioner, on the doctor's statement, acquitted the defendants, and returned the whole of the stuff seized to them, much to the disgust of the Bassein opium farmer, who offered the Civil Surgeon Rs. 1,000 if he would swallow as much of the mixture he had stated did not contain opium as the size of his thumb. This liberal offer, however, was declined. It seems to us when there was some doubt on the point the prosecution should have insisted on the so called opium being detained in Court until it could be properly tested."

We fancy it would have puzzled even a Bombay jury, what verdict to return, had the worthy doctor accepted the offer and fatal results ensued.

A LARGE oil painting of Sir Henry Norman, late Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, has been placed in the Calcutta Town Hall.

THE Maharaja of Bettia, one of the Behar chiefs, has subscribed Rs. 6,000 to the Irish Famine Relief Fund.

THE local *Times* hears there are several applicants to the post of Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Civil Medical Department. Among these Surgeon A. J. Sturmer, at present in charge of the Jail at Rajahmundry, is believed to stand the best chance.

BISHOP FENNELLY has not only been pronounced out of danger, but left Salem for Madras by mail train on Thursday last. He was suffering from a serious gastric attack.

SAYS the *Indian Daily News*:—"Yakub Khan seems to have sunk into retirement at Mussoorie. His paternal uncle, Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan, remains at Dehra, and will not visit Mussoorie this summer, because Yakub Khan is there."

LORD ULICK BROWNE, after a few hours' stay in Darjeeling, proceeded to Buxar, in accordance with telegraphic orders from the Lieutenant-Governor. It appears that the Bhooteas raided across the frontier and murdered several British subjects. No reliable particulars are yet to hand.

IT is stated by the same paper that the Government has rented 800 acres of pasturage land at Mussoorie from Mr. W. Hobson for the purpose of starting a sheep-farm. People on the spot are already raising warning voices about cattle disease.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* hears that Kurram will be shortly the head-quarters of a new district under the charge of Major T. C. Plowden; a portion of Kohat will be made over to Bunnoo and a portion of Bunnoo to Shahpore in the new re-distribution.

IT is announced that Major E. C. Bruce, of the Madras Army, will succeed Major Bunbury as Executive Commissariat officer at Thull on the latter officer's departure on furlough on medical certificate.

ILL health has compelled Lieutenant Colonel Shiffner, commanding 54th Foot at Delhi, to leave for England immediately.

THE Engineers of the Punjab Northern State Railway have moved the date for the opening of the line to Rawalpindi another month forward.

THE Lahore paper is informed that Captain Connolly, recently in charge of Daod Shah, has been appointed political officer at Peiwar.

THE *Pioneer* referring to the speculations concerning the probable arrangements at the India Office, observes that whatever nonsense the rank and file of the Liberal party may talk, it is next to impossible to imagine a new Viceroy coming out here to break the definite promise just made in the Queen's name, to the new ruler of the future Durani capital. And though Lord Lytton could not snatch an expiring opportunity to commit the Government about to be formed, to any new responsibilities of which it would disapprove, the settlement at Kabul merely awaits the discovery of some chief whom the people would accept, or could be reasonably assumed to accept. To recognize such a man, would merely be the completion of measures to which the British Government stands practically pledged already.

DR. DERENZY, Deputy Surgeon-General of the Eastern Frontier Circle, who has been transferred to the Punjab Circle, has left Calcutta for Abbottabad to join his new appointment. Dr. Clarke, who succeeds him on the Eastern Frontier, leaves the Presidency immediately for his head-quarters at Shillong.

THE last number of the quarterly journal of the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha contains amongst other things an article on the finances of India under Lord Lytton, and another on Sir Richard Temple, not at all flattering to the Conservative candidate for East Worcestershire.

WE extract the following from the leading article of Saturday's *Madras Times*, anent the Grondons case:—

A very effectual precaution against such accidents as commonly occur would be to make the physician responsible in the administration of all poisonous substances. We do not know whether it could be done or not; but if the physician could be legally bound to make up *himself* all such prescriptions as contained poison, druggists and apothecaries being forbidden to compound such, there would soon be, it is to be hoped, an end of mistakes, and probably a considerably diminished expenditure of active poisons among the human race.

The Sind issue of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, in an article on the recent case of the poisoning of Mr. Grondons by mistake, points a moral from the unhappy event which is that every one whether in public dispensaries or hospitals, or in private practice, should be bound by law to copy the prescription he makes up on the bottle, and that all poisons—however minute the quantity—should be clearly indicated by a *label* of a *distinctive colour*.

THE *Bombay Review*:—"One desirable result of Dr. Birdwood's recent condemnation of the designs used in the Punjab jails for the manufacture of carpets has been their withdrawal by the local Government, and an order that all future designs shall be submitted for approval to the Principal of the School of Arts. Designs to the number of sixty-four were thus reported upon during last year. The said Principal being Mr. J. L. Kipling, formerly of the School of Art of this city whose artistic tastes are well-known. Dr. Birdwood and other critics may now rest at their ease. If he does he ought never to have moved at all. Mr. Kipling is one of the greatest offenders in the way of bastardising "Orental art with European "improvements,"

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THE desirability or otherwise of importing Chinese labour to India is just now being discussed among planters. The general opinion seems to be that the labour supply is ample enough if it could only, by judicious legislation—or perhaps freedom from legislation—be availed of. It is also felt that, before looking to foreign fields for labour, Government should be moved to permit the utilization of that which is at our doors. There would then be the less need for a Famine Insurance Fund. A starving population in one part of India, with an industry starving for want of labour in another part, is simply "matter in the wrong place."

THE Bank of Bengal minimum was not altered from 7 per cent, at their last meeting.

THE prospects of indigo in Sarun are reported to be excellent.

MUSSOORIE was visited by a storm on April 3rd, which is thus described—"A cyclone, blowing great guns, lightning and thunder, hail and rain—a very charming storm for the hour and-a-half it lasted."

THE *Statesman* is inclined to think that the choice of Lord Lytton's successor really rests between the Duke of Argyll, Lord Cardwell, Lord Dufferin and Lord Carnarvon, and that the late Viceroy will be the new Indian Secretary.

THE *Siam Advertiser* states that the foreign community of Bangkok have been startled by the announcement that His Majesty the King of Siam had decided to defer the date of his departure for Europe and America in consequence of the illness of the ex-Regent. Several of the Consuls, upon receipt of the official notification of the King's intended trip, sent lengthy cable despatches to their respective Governments upon the subject at great expense and also made personal arrangements to leave their posts in order to be present at the capitals of their respective countries in order to greet the King and ensure for him a welcome worthy so enlightened a monarch. It is thought that there must be some other cause than the one assigned for the change of programme of which the Consuls here received official notice.

THE I. G. S. Dalhousie, towing the Czarewitch, arrived at Kurrachee on the 5th instant with troops from Bombay.

KURRACHEE will in future import its ice from the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company here. Arrangements have been made by a local Parsee firm for doing so. The article is said to be much needed both in Kurrachee and in Central and Upper Sind.

THE opinion generally prevalent in Kurrachee is, according to the *Beacon*, that it will be exceedingly unhealthy season. Few cases of cholera are reported to have occurred in the Bagdadee lines. The heat is already getting exceedingly oppressive.

THE Rev. T. H. Baring, of the Church Missionary Society in the Punjaub, a son of the late Bishop of Durham, was to have left Kurachee on the 7th by the B. I. S. N. steamer Goa for England, accompanied by three young natives (two of whom are sons of native pastors), who are going home to be educated.

CHOLERA and small-pox are reported to be both on the decrease in Rangoon. There were no deaths at all from the former disease during the week before the mail left.

THE port of Rangoon is now in possession of a self-registering tide guage—a very necessary adjunct to a rapidly rising port.

A NATIVE brig, named the Mariners' Hope, was burnt at her moorings in the Rangoon river. A part of her cargo consisted of cocoanut husk and oil. After burning for seven hours the fire went out leaving nothing more than an empty shell a few inches above the water's edge. Nobody was injured.

A LETTER to the editor of the *Rangoon Gazette* asks if it is not strange that the Austro-Hungarian Count Szechenzi, who has just successfully overcome all the difficulties of the overland route from China to Bhamo, should be allowed to arrive at and depart from Rangoon without any public manifestation of the satisfactory termination of an arduous undertaking in the cause of science. The distinguished traveller was allowed to remain on board of one of the steamers in the river instead of being received as a public guest.

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THE News from Mandalay is thus briefly summed up in the *Rangoon Times*:—There is nothing fresh to report from the capital and country of King Theebaw. It was rumoured some days ago that the King had been attacked by small-pox, but as far as is known at present this rumour lacks confirmation. Nor has any further information reached us as to the movements or intentions of the Embassy at Thayetmyo, or that about to leave for Europe. Trade with the country beyond the frontier is still very bad, nor are there any signs whatever of an early revival.

THE Hon'ble Rivers Wilson passed through Allahabad on his way to Simla on Wednesday evening.

## ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Teheran, Captain E. Stewart, sailed on Saturday for Aden and Suez with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs Ward and infant, Mrs Sondgrass.
For Venice—Mr E W W Duickgreve.

## SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ON Saturday morning Mr. Justice Bayley formally opened the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, and, owing to the day being a native holiday, adjourned the court until to-day. The calendar contains five cases, implicating seven prisoners, two of whom are Mahomedans and five Hindoos. There is one case of murder, one of administering poison with intent to cause hurt, one of fraudulently diminishing the weight of the Queen's coin, one of being in possession of a forged currency note, and one of house-breaking. One of the cases was committed by Mr. Cooper, one by Mr. Webb, and three by Mr. Nana Morojee.

## NEW PORTUGUESE CHAPEL, PAREL.

ON Saturday evening last, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone for a new filial chapel of "Holy Cross" to the parish of Salvacao at Parell was performed by the Rev. Braz Fernandes, assisted by three other priests, before a small assemblage of the Portuguese community. Whilst the service was being read by the Rev. Braz Fernandes one of the parishioners was sent down into the space dug out for the foundation which enclosed an area of ground measuring 50 feet by 20 feet, and he there placed a small wooden box containing a silver cross at each of the four corners, over which a quantity of rubble and mortar were thrown; the ceremony then concluded. The site is a little beyond the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops on the main road. No portion of the chapel has yet been erected, but it is expected that it will not take long to complete, as most of the materials are to hand and nearly the whole sum required has been already subscribed, principally by the native Portuguese residents of Parell.

## THE TROOPS.

THE Indian Government steamers Dalhousie and Tenasserim and sailing ship Czarewitch in tow of the Tenasserim, will sail to-day (Monday) for Kurrachee, with 1 European officer, 3 native officers, 74 rank and file, 6 public and 43 private followers and 79 horses of 2nd Light Cavalry in Dalhousie. 3 European officers, 4 native officers, 135 rank and file, 10 public and 40 private followers, 148 horses and 4 bullocks of 2nd Light Cavalry, 1 officer and 1 private follower of 66th Regiment, and 1 officer and 5 private followers of A. M. D. in Tenasserim. 1 European officer, 3 native officers, 55 rank and file, 6 public and 89 private followers, 60 horses and 127 ponies of 2nd Light Cavalry in Czarewitch. The following is the list of officers:—Col. H. P. Sykes, Lieut. Col. H. Phillips, Capt. C. Owen, Lieut. A. Pringle and Surg. Major A. Dorry of the 2nd Light Cavalry, 2nd Lieut. R. Bray, of the 66th Regt., and Dy. Surg. Genl. T. G. Hewlett, A. M. D.

## THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR CONTRACT.

THIS subject was discussed at a special meeting of the Corporation held on Friday. The Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik presided, and there were present:—Messrs. Thomas Blaney, James Bapty, E. C. Carroll, M. R. De Quadros, Charles Douglas, J. R. Duxbury, Edwin Richard Freeborn, Grattan Geary, D. E. Gostling, H. E. Jacomb, D. S. Kemp, John Y. Lang, F. Mathew, P. Peterson, F. Vouillon, Captain H. Morland, Surgeon Major John Pinkerton, M. D., Messrs. Atmaram Pandoorang, Bhagwandass Purshotomdas, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Dadabhoy, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I. Fazulbhoy Casumbhoy Gangjee, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Hasumbhoy Viram, Hirjee Ardaseer Dady, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Janardhan Gopal Mentray, Joomabhoy Laljee, Khunderao Chimonrao Bedarkur, Kursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Hon. Morarjee Goculdas, C.I.E., Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C. S. I., Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrozjee Byramjee Suntoook, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Phirozshah Merwanjee Mehta, Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Rahimtoola Mahomed Chinai, Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, Venayek Ramchundra Luxumonjee.

The formal notice convening the meeting having been read,

Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, in accordance with notice given, moved the following resolutions:—

1. That upon a careful consideration of the facts brought to their notice in the Report of the Municipal Commissioner of the 5th March last, and the papers and correspondence relating to the subject-matter thereof, viz., the Malabar Hill Reservoir, Road, and Bridge Contract, the Corporation are at the conclusion that the Executive Engineer on Special Duty has been guilty of so grave a dereliction of duty that the Corporation cannot continue to repose further confidence in him.

2. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to communicate the above Resolution to the Executive Engineer on Special Duty.

3. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to institute all necessary proceedings, civil or criminal, or both, against the contractor, for the purpose of bringing him to account for wrongful appropriation of Municipal property, and for recovering from him all damages, compensation, or refund to which the Municipality may be entitled in respect of the abovenamed contract.

4. That the Corporation trust that the Municipal Commissioner will take all necessary steps to reorganize the Department in charge of the Executive Engineer on Special Duty, as recommended, in the Report of the Consulting Engineer.

He said the reason which had induced him to adopt the course upon which he was about to enter was a very simple one. It was that in his opinion the resolution of the Town Council was a resolution which the Council was not competent to pass. They would remember that the Town Council had chosen to take this subject into its consideration—which certainly it was entitled to do—and at the same time they had treated the Corporation in a way which, in his opinion, they ought not to have done. The final settlement of the matter upon which he was about to speak rested with the Corporation alone, and yet the Town Council in their resolution upon the subject had decided that their opinion of what had taken place with regard to the contract should be communicated to the Executive Engineer. He said that the Town Council were not competent to take such action. It was their duty to make an enquiry into the matter and transmit their opinion to the Corporation, but they had no right to take final action in the matter, and it was impossible for the Corporation to recognise the resolution of the Town Council, treating them as it did. But leaving this part of the subject he would pass on to notice that objection had been taken, in a very unexpected quarter, to the effect that discussion upon the matter in question was not at all necessary in the Corporation. That opinion emanated from no less a person than the Chairman of the Town Council, who deliberately stated that discussion with regard to the Malabar Hill contract, after the time it had occupied the attention of the Town Council, should not be considered by the Corporation at all. He (the chairman of the Council) deprecated the matter further, and the expressions in which he conveyed his opinion were so short that he would read them. [The speaker then read Dr. Blaney's remarks.] He was very much surprised at the extraordinary manner in which the Chairman of the Council endeavored to show that no discussion should take place, because he thought that the reasons given in support of stopping the discussion were the very reasons which should have made it an imperative duty on the part of the Corporation to institute a most searching enquiry into the whole of the Malabar Hill reservoir contract had been carried out. Dr. Blaney said—"When taking a wide and practical view of the most urgent and pressing wants of the city, which a few experimental years have made a stern demanding the closest attention in this initial stage of its execution; when I see the Tulsi reservoir reduced to a level which forebodes serious consequences to a fourth of the people of Bombay when I see fever, the most eruptive and non-expitive, making high holiday in our midst; and when I see a mortality prevailing such as ought not to be, I may be pardoned for presuming to say that five months is too long a time to spend on this enquiry, and in connection with the many discussions we have had are disproportionate to the subject in hand or the practical good that will come of it. And we have heard with amazement that more delay, more angry words, and more discussion in another quarter is still considered to be necessary." But he (the speaker) considered that in taking this "wide and practical" view the chairman of the Town Council should include the matter at present before the Corporation; for certainly, if a new reservoir was to be done as to make its permanent stability a matter of doubt the subject was one of the first importance to the city. He thought it was the imperative duty of the Corporation to remember the enormous sums of money required in the future for these works—money levied from willing and unwilling ratepayers in all sorts of ways, occasionally by distresswarrants and such like means—remembering all these things he thought it devolved upon the Corporation to make a most searching investigation as to whether the interests of the rich and poor ratepayers had been properly laid out or not. He considered that they could not deprecate further discussion for two reasons, namely, that the matter was within the knowledge of the Corporation alone for final settlement, and that it was a duty they owed the ratepayers to thoroughly sift the whole affair, so they would be justified in spending any time and trouble in considering the question in all its bearings. He would propose to lay before them the resolutions of which he had given notice, and in doing so he fully realised their serious character, and the consequences which would probably ensue upon their being passed. He felt that if those resolutions were adopted it would compel the officer whose conduct had been called in question to tender his immediate resignation. He was fully conscious of that fact, although the resolutions had been composed in a manner which did not in so many words call for immediate resignation. He also realised that the adoption of the resolutions would tend to cast a grave slur on the professional reputation of that officer and might injuriously affect his future prospects. He had fully considered all these matters, and after long, painful and anxious consideration he had resolved to lay these propositions before the Corporation. After giving the utmost attention to the papers now before them it was impossible for him to escape from this conclusion, that no other course was open to them but the one he had proposed. He would endeavour clearly and deliberately to lay before them, without stretching a point, but trying to give every possible benefit to the Executive Engineer, the reasons why there was no escape from adopting the resolutions. He would state his reasons succinctly. In the first place he had arrived at this conclusion—that the Executive Engineer wilfully and wrongfully allowed the reservoir contract to be carried out in essential additions to the Malabar Hill reservoir contract for which he was specially appointed and highly paid to see properly carried out. That was the first conclusion he had felt bound to come to on a perusal of the papers. Secondly, there was grave reason to apprehend that the worst violation of them all was not intended to be divulged. Thirdly, that the Executive Engineer wilfully and wrongfully allowed the contractor to appropriate Municipal property and to receive payment from the Municipality for material not supplied; and, fourthly, that these violations were calculated to cause wrongful loss to the Municipality and wrongful gain to the contractor, and had seriously reduced the value of the guarantees carefully provided to secure the permanent stability of the reservoir beyond all doubt. These were the four clear and definite conclusions which, as he hoped to show them, would prevent their escaping from the course he had indicated. The enquiry had not been carefully conducted so far as the Executive Engineer was concerned, and he thought that the Municipal Engineer, who conducted the enquiry with the assistance of the Consulting Engineer, deserved every praise from the Corporation for the way in which he had performed his duty. The more he (the speaker) had looked into the report and the papers connected with it, the more reason he saw for admiring, at every step, the ability, clearness, and quiet, unostentatious manner in which he should have gone and shall give a full statement had carried out the work. It was said they were getting too much into the habit of praising people for doing their simple duty and there was a certain amount of truth in the remark; but when duties which were very difficult and admirably performed they ought to be acknowledged, whilst for the performance of very simple duties, no praise was perhaps due. There were times when great and important duties had to be performed by the Corporation, and the present was one of those times. It might be said that their judgment on such an occasion would become very delicate, and they would be so farseeing as to observe hundreds of things which would prevent their acting so coolly as they ought. When under such circumstances they performed their duty well they deserved some praise. The Municipal Commissioner had conducted the enquiry in the ablest manner, and it was impossible not to observe that he had treated the Executive Engineer with the greatest tenderness and consideration. The speaker then went on to compliment the Consulting Engineer on the manner in which he had acted, and congratulated him on not having lost his temper as he might have done if he had taken what was said by the Executive Engineer in his explanations. Referring to the statements which had been made to the effect that the enquiry could not be impartial, Mr. Mehta said there was a palpable fallacy in the argument, as what the Consulting Engineer pay for the time as required to do. They would find that throughout Mr. Walton had used passionate appeals on behalf of the contractor, asking for fair play and justice. If he was so solicitous about these things in the interest of the contractor, would it be likely that he would be in equally earnest on behalf of the Corporation when he found out the contractor in a clear fraud on the Municipality, and when he found that roguery was being practised on the Council and Corporation. The Executive Engineer, however, neglected to lecture the Municipal Commissioner and the Council on their duty in showing fair play and justice to the contractor. He (the speaker) thought Mr. Walton might have used some stronger phrases with reference to the contractor when he found out the deceit which, if his own version was correct, had been practised on himself and on the Corporation. This had raised in his [Mr. Mehta's] mind an uneasy impression that the Executive Engineer did not like to speak out plainly about the contractor. Any person going thoroughly through the papers, as he had tried conscientiously to do, must, he thought, have received the impression that the Executive Engineer had not the courage to speak out against contractor when found out in such a gross case of deceit as that which had been clearly brought home to him. Taking these facts with the utterly unsatisfactory explanation as regards the stone he asked the Corporation was it possible for them to come to any other conclusion than that which he had submitted—that the Executive Engineer wilfully, because he admitted knowledge, and wrongfully allowed the contractor to appropriate the property of the Municipality. He had forgotten, however, to tell them one thing that the excavated stone was by a clause of the contract declared in so many words to be the property of the Corporation, but Mr. Walton said nothing about that. He wilfully allowed the contractor to wrongfully appropriate stone, the property of the Municipality. The contractor had violated the contract by the appropriation of the stone, and had been allowed payment from the Municipal fund for work and material which had not been done and which had not been supplied. There there were two other important clauses in the contract, one was to the effect that the contractor was not to be paid except for actual work done, and the other required the engineer to keep notes of the measurement. Both these clauses had been wilfully violated. Mr. Walton had no notes to produce; and the contractor had been paid from measurements for work which had not been done to the extent of Rs. 20,279. This was not brought to light by the measurement of Mr. Forde alone. The Municipal Commissioner got Mr. Morris's measurement to that extent, so it was clear two important clauses had been violated. With regard to the stone the overpayment by the Municipality amounted to Rs. 17,000, and binders Rs. 3,200, in round numbers. Then there was another most important point which ought to be mentioned. The Executive Engineer had allowed the contractor to wrongfully appropriate Municipal property. He had used a great portion of the excavated stone in making a road in connection with the contract, and this stone which was distinctly declared to be the property of the Municipality was used by the contractor in that road. It was clear the contractor was asked to tender for road including material, and he received full payment on this understanding. Mr. Walton raised the defence that the contractor was to make the road, the material to be given by others. The question seemed to depend in a great measure on the wording of the contract as to metalling. But the contractor tendered not for metalling the road which might leave a doubt as to the material, for the schedule of rates stated that the rate paid to him was for "metal, including rolling and consolidating." If they had any doubt about the point they would find by looking at the schedule that the contractor tendered for the work at a rate which included the material itself. The defence of Mr. Walton that the material was to be given to fill to the ground, as the contract was explicit on the point. Mr. Walton's defence was ingenious, but he (the speaker) was afraid it was not entirely his own. It was ingenious but not ingenuous. Mr. Walton said the contractor came and asked him whether he would be allowed to use Malabar Hill stone, and he (Mr. Walton) said that he gave permission for it to be used. It was plain that in allowing the contractor to use the stone without receiving proper compensation he was guilty of wilfully wrong conduct. The Municipal Engineer seemed to think that because the Executive Engineer gave this permission the contractor could not recover on account. He probably had not given full attention to the fact that the word "metal" was used and not "metalling." He (Mr. Mehta) believed the Corporation were in a position to recover from the contractor the value of the stone wrongfully appropriated and which amounted to more than Rs. 23,000. He thought the Municipal Commissioner, in addressing all these circumstances, would arrive at the conclusion that it would not be very difficult to get the money. The Municipal Commissioner had pointed out that the rate paid to the contractor were such as included material, and therefore could be no doubt the contractor understood he was to pay for the material. This was not a case of negligence; the Executive Engineer gave away the Corporation property voluntarily freely, willfully. Could they, therefore, come to any other conclusion than that he wrongfully allowed the contractor to receive payment from the Municipality on the understanding that he was using his own material in the construction of the roads. What was the inference which they must draw from all these facts? It was this—that there had been very grave violation of trust, and very grave reduction in the stability of the reservoir. A point very much dwelt on was that the Municipal Commissioner, with a knowledge of the facts of the case, stated that Mr. Walton did all these things in perfect good faith; and had been the victim of misplaced confidence in subordinates. But unfortunately Mr. Walton said he did all these things himself and for reasons which existed in his own breast. That things could, of course, not have been done wholly without the knowledge of subordinates, but could, Mr. Walton says, subordinates only were guilty. In fact what the Municipal Commissioner said proved that Mr. Walton was responsible. Mr. Walton's evidence did not admit of a charge of carelessness only being brought against him, for he admitted knowledge of what he had done. He would ask them what the effect of the Municipal Commissioner's remarks really was? It seemed as if the plea of imbecility had been brought forward just as in criminal courts, admission might be made that something wrong had been done, whilst at the same time a plea of insanity was set up. They should, however, consider what a kind and amount of insanity for it was nothing less than a plea of non-responsibility. It remained for him to ask one more question, and it was this—if these conclusions were fairly drawn, what course ought they to adopt. Under ordinary circumstances there could be but one answer: such an officer must leave the service of the Municipality. They all knew how difficult it was to secure honesty and efficiency in large departments, and they had tried to establish a system on the basis on which they might act so as to prevent waste and misappropriation. In this way the contract system was invented, but it was necessary in order that this system might be properly carried out to obtain thoroughly honest supervision, which could only be secured in two ways—namely, that in the first place the officer who supervised the contracts should be well paid and therefore be in a position to do his work honestly; and, in the second place, that if anything went wrong was found out, should experience stern and summary retribution, and should be compelled to leave the service in which he could not do his duty. If they did not make such an example, then farewell to all idea of securing efficiency and proper work in such a large department. It was difficult to discover such things as these, and if, when they were discovered, an example was not made the Corporation would not be doing their duty. Public money should not be squandered in that way. The conduct of the contractor, and under the circumstances which he had narrated the Corporation could not properly place any confidence in the Executive Engineer. Let the friends of Mr. Walton extend their sympathy as far as their consciences would allow, but that sympathy should not be at the ratepayers' expense. They should distinguish between the Executive Engineer and Mr. Walton, and he contended that there was only one course open to them, namely, that it was impossible they could place any further confidence in Mr. Walton. (Applause.)

Mr. Hurkissondass Narotumdass seconded the motion, observing that a perusal of the correspondence on the subject had most conclusively established in the Mr. Walton had not given that satisfaction in the discharge of his official duties which he was bound to give, and which they had a right to expect at his hands, for the princely salary of Rs. 1,750 per month, which he had drawn from the Municipality for the last four years. He had no personal grudge towards Mr. Walton, and he was neither his friend nor foe. He thought that it was not Mr. Walton alone who was on his trial, but their conduct, too, as Corporators was being tried by the bar of public opinion. Ratepayers who had elected them, in order to see how they would acquit themselves of a public duty, however disagreeable, which they were called upon to perform. He for one purposed to be true to the ratepayers' interests and added to their charge that he confided in his colleagues would be similarly disposed. If they could not be just to themselves and to their electors, they were unfit to hold their seats any longer. It was distinctly stipulated that no stones except the refuse from the B. B. and C. I. Railway should be allowed to be used in the construction of the walls of the reservoir and bridge. Malabar Hill stone was not to be used at all for these works; and yet the prohibited stone, as well as *murum*—the property of the Corporation—were permitted to be used free of charge for these and other works, whereby the contractor had been benefited to the extent of from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 70,000. The adoption of this course was in direct contravention of the terms of the contract and the opinions of the Municipal Commissioner, as the supreme head, and of the Town Council, should have been previously obtained to use

## ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP JUMNA, 4,173 tons, Captain Geo. Parsons, R. N., arrived in harbour on the 10th inst. from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 11th March, Queenstown 13th, Malta 23rd, Port Said 27th, and Suez 20th. During the voyage there was one death of a seaman named H. Davis, who fell overboard and was drowned on the 9th April at 1-35 p.m. The Jumna brought 81 officers, 14 ladies and 10 children; and also 935 men, 33 women and 35 children. The following is the list of officers and their families:—

Major and Mr E M Beadon, 86th Foot
Lieut B Grant, 8th Hussars
2nd Lieut Hon. R H Westenra, 9th Lancers
2nd Lieut H Alexander, 10th Hussars
2nd Lieut W C Smithson, 13th Hussars
Ridg Mr H Hobbord, 13th Hussars
2nd Lieut H E Pocklington, 15th Hussars
2nd Lieut T O de Crespigney, 15th Hussars
Vet Surg and Mrs J Mills and 2 children, R H A
Captain and Mrs H J Yates, R A
Lieut C D Baker, R A
Lieut J G Day, R E
Major and Mrs G G Stewart, 2-1st Foot
Lieut W A Boyd, 2-1st Foot
Qr Mr and Mr H Lonsdale, 2-1st Foot
2nd Lieut J G Robinson, 2-1st Foot
2nd Lieut W Houghton, 2-4th Foot
2nd Lieut H Doephin, 2-4th Foot
2nd Lieut W H Sitwell, 2-5th Foot
2nd Lieut F Neville, 2-5th Foot
2nd Lieut R Southey, 2-5th Foot
Major T B Nandeleur, 2-7th Foot
Captain R S Douse, 1-12th Foot
Captain and Mrs H J Dundas and 2 children, 2-15th Foot
2nd Lieut D M Thompson 1-18th Foot
2nd Lieut C E Mordell, 85th Foot
2nd Lieut R W Reade, 85th Foot
2nd Lieut A N Hatch, 88th Foot
2nd Lieut W R Little, 88th Foot
2nd Lieut F F Hill, 89th Foot
2nd Lieut G Staunton, 92nd Foot
2nd Lieut C W Tribe, 103rd Foot
2nd Lieut T H Stavert, 103rd Foot
2nd Lieut P H Sauley, 101st Foot
2nd Lieut W Browne, 83rd Foot
2nd Lieut G Murray, 88th Foot
Lieut R L Bellers, 57th Foot
Lieut W E Birges, 67th Foot
Captain B H Metcalfe, 83rd Foot
Captain J W Evetts, 90th Foot
Captain and Mrs L H Bennett and child, 90th Foot
Lieut A W Lyster, 1st Foot
Lieut F E Claridge, 2nd Foot
Surg Major and Mrs J Tollock, 2 daughters and child, A M D
Surg Major and Mrs J W Masebam, A M D
Surg Major S Flood, A M D
Surg Major J Ekin, A M D
Surg Major J J O'Reilly, A M D
Surg Major J Freily, I M D
Surg Major W Longhead, I M D
[illegible] and Mrs W L Lore and [illegible] children, A M D
Surg H J Noad, A M D
Surg and Mrs W A Duke, A M D
Surg and Mrs E Sanders, I M D
Captain W White, 15th Hussars
Captain C E Beadnell, R H A
Captain T C Keyser, 2-7th Foot
Captain E W Adderley' 2-7th Foot
Lieut H A Anderson, 2-7th Foot
Lieut A C Cubitt, 1-12th Foot
Captain H B LeMottie, 2-15th Foot
Lieut P Low, 2-15th Foot
Lieut and Mrs S E Bellingham, 57th Foot
Captain E G Brand, 88th Foot
Ridg Mas and Mrs F Draper and 2 children, R A
Lieut M D Jefferson, 33rd Foot

## VINGORLA DISASTER FUND.

THE following sums have been received up to this dated, 10th April 1880:—

EUROPEAN WIDOWS' RELIEF FUND.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Previously subscribed..... | 10,707 | 9 | 4 |
| Mrs. M. A. Scales ..... ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. James Bapty ..... ..... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| A Zoroastrian Lady ..... ..... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Total.....Rs. | 10,745 | 9 | 4 |

NATIVE SUFFERERS' FUND.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Previously subscribed..... | 2,091 | 12 | 8 |
| Mr. James Bapty ..... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| A. Zoroastrian Lady ..... ..... | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Total.....Rs. | 2,125 | 12 | 8 |

General Account Previously subscribed to be apportioned by the Committee Rs. 575.

JAS. L. MACKAY,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

## THE SHOLAPORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE fifth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's office, 2, Church Lane, on Saturday last, to receive the directors' report and audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1879, to declare a dividend, to elect directors, and appoint auditors. Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee was called to the chair. The notice convening the meeting and the directors' report were read.

The audited accounts showed a net profit of Rs. 60,642-15-9, which, after deducting Rs. 20,715, the amount appropriated towards the payment of the second *ad interim* dividend, left a balance of Rs. 39,927-15-9 to the credit of profit and loss account, which the directors trusted would be deemed satisfactory. The year under report was not of a very satisfactory character, owing to the prevalence of fever during a great portion of the year, and the plague of rats in Sholapore, which had done a great deal of damage in that part of the country, coupled with a short supply of cotton. However, owing to good crops this year, trade was gradually reviving, and the directors hoped to announce more satisfactory results in their next report, as they had already secured good sales in advance of the yarn of the mill, and covering their sales with a sufficient stock of cotton. The directors had resolved to declare a dividend of Rs. 30 per share, in addition to the *ad interim* dividend of Rs. 30 already declared for the first six months ending the 30th of June last, which would absorb Rs. 41,430. From the balance they had carried Rs. 15,000 to deterioration of machinery account, and the remaining sum of Rs. 4,212-15-9 to a reserve fund. Though the mill had been built in such a substantial manner as to be almost fire-proof, yet for safety's sake the directors had thought it advisable to insure the machinery, as well as the cotton, yarn, stores, &c., for Rs. 2,50,000 this year in addition to Rs. 1,00,000 effected last year, thus insuring it in all for Rs. 3,50,000.

The following resolutions were agreed to:—

Proposed by Mr. Tribhowundass Nathoobhoy, and seconded by Mr. Munjeebhoy Nursey, That the directors' report and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1879 be adopted and approved.

Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Mody, That a dividend of Rs. 30 per share, making with the Rs. 30 already paid Rs. 60 per share, equal to 6 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, be paid to the shareholders whose names stand in the register on the 8th inst., on and after the 14th inst.

Proposed by Mr. Tribhowundas Nathoobhoy, and seconded by Mr. Vussunjee Munjee, That Mr. Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, who retires by rotation, be elected a director.

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Mody, and seconded by Mr. Cooverjee Lilladhur, That the appointment of Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee by the board as a director be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Tribhowundas Nathoobhoy, and seconded by Mr. Cooverjee Lilladhur, That Messrs. Gungadas Kesordas and Luxmidas Girdhardas be appointed auditors for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 125 for each for the year.

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Mody, and seconded by Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, That the remuneration of the chairman of the board of directors be Rs. 30 for every meeting attended by him.

Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Mody, That a vote of thanks be given to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, and to the agents and directors for their very satisfactory management of the mill.

The proceedings then terminated.

## HIGH COURT.—APRIL 12.

[Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

408—Jafferson, B and D—Ardesir Cowasjee Musani and another vs Nowrojee Sorabjee Musani—Janardhun G—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for to-day, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decree and defended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

207-77—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Baxter and others—H W Payne.

107-80—In person—Memon Hoosen Hajee Arby vs Memon Mahomed Joosub.

116-80—In person [a pauper]—Ramjee Dhondoo and another vs Loora Wada and another—H Bicknell and in person.

For further Pleadings and Costs.

601-70—Hearn, C and L—Shamavahoo vs Dwarkadass Vussonjee—Jefferson, B and D.

LONG CAUSES.

50-80—In person [a pauper]—Sha Ooka Hemraz vs Sha Ludha Hamraz—In person—Part heard.

518-76—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Mahomed Ebrahim—M M Munshi.

532-78—Tyabjee and R—Sakerlal Atmaram vs Luckmidass Tricumdass and others—H W Payne, K M and in person.

64-82—Jefferson, B and D—Hajee Jacob Jan Mahamed vs Shaik Abdool bin Shaik Amir—Janardhun G.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

In the matter of the Trustees and Mortgagee's Power of Act 1866 and in the property and credits of Jamsetjee Heerjeebhoy Bhownuggree, deceased—Nanu and H—L W G Rivett-Carnac, Petitioner.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

651-79—H W Payne—Premjee Tricumdass vs Madhowjee Munjee—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.

37-76—H W Payne—Premjee Tricumdass vs Valibai and others—Macfarlane and G.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the goods and chattles, credits and effects of Bhimsa Fuckira, deceased—Muljee and B—Lalmahal, widow of the deceased, vs Dada Fuckira and others—Tyabjee and S.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Thacker Fetamber Girdhur, deceased—Bai Nanivahu, widow, vs Thacker Soorjee Jewandass—M M Munshi.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 8th instant.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mowat drew attention to a rumour which was given currency to in the *Times of India* of the 6th inst. to the effect that Colonel Baker only goes home for 18 months, and that on returning he will resign the service and take the permanent Chairmanship of the Port Trust, Colonel Cox meantime filling the appointment, and he asked the Chairman if there was any truth in the statement.

The Chairman stated that there was none whatever, and the Hon'ble Mr. Mowat requested that the question and answer might be recorded in the minutes which was agreed to.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 30th March, forwarding a letter from Lalljee Shamjee, declining to pay half the cost of removing the latrine at Musjid Bunder in front of the land which he wishes to lease, and also refusing to pay half of the cost of removing a shed standing on the ground. He requests, if the Trustees are not prepared to carry out these works themselves, that his application for a lease of 630 yards may be cancelled and his deposit money returned. Resolution—The latrine and shed should be removed at the cost of the Trustees, the amount to be charged to contingent works.

Read letter from the Secretary addressed to the Accountant General, dated 31st March, applying for an advance of Rupees 1,70,000, on account of the Prince's Dock, being the estimated amount advanced from revenue for dock works during 1879-80.

Read letter from the Accountant General, dated 7th April, stating that, without the special sanction of Government, he is unable to advance any sum in excess of Rupees 1,00,420-1-11, that being the balance at credit of the Trustees after debiting interest on the dock loan to capital to 31st March. Resolution—Consideration postponed for a week. A statement of the expenditure on the dock to 31st March, and an estimate of the future expenditure should meantime be printed and circulated.

Government should be requested to give an early reply to the application already made for a loan of 4 lakhs.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 5th April, stating that as the railway siding at the Prince's Dock is now in use, two gate-keepers are necessary. He therefore asks sanction to employ two men on Rs. 11 a month each. Resolution.—Sanctioned as a charge against dock contingencies.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 6th April, stating that there are two iron barges lying on the hard in front of the workshops in such a state of decay that they are not worth repairing, and he therefore asks leave to sell the iron of which they are built, and to utilize the timber in repairing other barges. Resolution.—Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No 200, dated 5th April, sanctioning the construction of three rooms in the sheds at Prince's Dock for the purpose of securing opened and damaged packages

Correspondence with Collector of Customs arranging that a portion of one of the dock sheds be set aside as a [illegible] to fulfill the permanent bonded warehouse accommodation is completed. The [illegible] now in course of construction.

Bill for fitting up offices in dock shed for Traffic Department, Customs and Dock Masters' occupation, amounting to Rs. 1,396-7-0.

Note.—It is proposed to debit the charge against dock revenue, item 8 of dock expenditure.

Letter from Agent G. I. P. Railway Company, dated 31st March, reporting that the siding connecting the G. I. P. line with the Prince's Dock siding has been laid and is ready for use.

Pilotage statement week to 6th April:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15 | vessels piloted into harbour | |
| 7 | " | out of " |
| 5 | " | transported. |

## THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

*Native Opinion* publishes the following memorial:—

To the Members of the Municipal Corporation and Town Council of Bombay:—

The Memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of Bombay.

SHOWETH—That the undersigned have learnt with great concern that Government propose to reintroduce Act XIV. of 1868, the Indian Contagious Diseases Act, into the city of Bombay, and have requested the Municipal Corporation of the city to co-operate in the introduction of the measure, and to bear share of the expenses of its working.

That the undersigned most earnestly request the Corporation and Town Council, as representatives of the city, to refuse to spend any portion of the Municipal Funds for such a purpose and to respectfully appeal to Government to desist from its present intention.

The grounds on which the undersigned Memorialists submit this request are as follows:—

1st.—There is no English precedent for the application of the C. D. Act to the general population of a large city like Bombay, and it appears to the undersigned to be unwise for the Indian Government to press so doubtful a measure beyond the point to which the English Legislature has at any time ventured to carry it. The C.D. Acts is not tolerated in Glasgow, Dublin, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Bristol, or Newcastle. The undersigned respectfully protest against its being forced upon Bombay, a city more populous than any of these.

2nd.—Even as regards the limited operation of the Act in England, the Royal Commission appointed in 1871, three years subsequent to the passing of the Indian C. D. Act, after sitting for five months and examining eighty-four witnesses, recommend that the registration and periodical examination of prostitutes should be discontinued. The proposed re-introduction into Bombay of an Act of which those provisions form essential features is therefore doubly retrograde.

3rd.—While it must be admitted by all that such legislation is attended with danger, and is open to serious objection from various points of view, the single benefit—the diminution of disease—for the sake of which all its dangers are incurred is a subject of doubt amongst the highest authorities. In support of this statement the undersigned would quote the opinion of Professor Huxley, a peculiarly competent judge of scientific evidence. Professor Huxley, who was a member of the Royal Commission of 1871, proposed after the inquiry to insert a paragraph in the Report declaring that the scientific evidence had utterly failed to show that such legislation had anywhere benefited public health. This proposal was only lost by a majority of one in a commission containing several official defenders of the Acts now in existence.

The above objections are grounded upon indisputable facts, and are in themselves sufficient, in the opinion of the undersigned, to justify the strongest protest against the introduction of such regulations into Bombay; but in addition to the above the undersigned firmly believe:—

4th. That the application of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act to a city like Bombay would be most dangerous and injurious in two vital particulars:—

(a) In giving a quasi-Government sanction to vice,—in confusing the conscience especially of the young of the city, and consequently in demoralizing, depraving, and degrading the moral sense of the community. The undersigned believe that experience shows such results to be produced wherever State regulation of vice prevails, but as regards Bombay they would call the attention of the Corporation and Town Council to the explicit declaration of their own Health Officer at page 18 of his Report, dated 20th December 1876. Dr. Weir makes the following statement as an argument in favour of the Act:—"To the women themselves the Act was of the greatest benefit, not only physically but professionally. The registration ticket was equivalent to a clear bill of health and a certificate of competency." Your memorialists consider that the facts acknowledged in this painful avowal are of themselves sufficient to warrant their making the strongest possible efforts to save the city from the effects of such disastrous legislation.

It is to be noted that the Indian C. D. Act contains one peculiarly objectionable feature from which the English Acts are free, inasmuch as it deals with the keeping of a brothel as a recognised "business."

(b) The operation of the Act would also, in the opinion of your Memorialists, be dangerous and injurious in exposing a peculiarly helpless class, the poorer native women, to oppression of the most cruel kind, and in increasing opportunities for corruption among the native police. Recent occurrences in Poona have shown how very real this danger is, especially when it is remembered that for every instance that comes to light it is highly probable, from the nature of the case, that many instances actually occur. While abstaining from making reference to some of the most enlightened of living English statesmen who are opposed to such legislation, the undersigned would mention as having opposed it the late John Stuart Mill, and the late Rev. F. D. Maurice, so eminent for his philanthropic labours. Professor Maurice formerly advocated such legislation, but after fully investigating the subject as a member of the Royal Commission of 1871 he became an opponent of the provisions which are the chief features of the Act now proposed to be applied to Bombay.

The undersigned Memorialists therefore urge that while there is no objection to Municipal funds being expended in the support of voluntary hospitals for the relief of human suffering of all kinds, general and special, it is not expedient to devote public money to the working of an un-English system of State organization of vice, so doubtfully productive of physical benefit, so certainly injurious to public morals, and the good name of many helpless persons.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.

Signed by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, the Rev Mr. Jefferey, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, Professor Kirkham, Mr Manson, the Rev. Mr. Macpherson, and a large number of Parsees, Europeans, Hindus, and Mussulmans.

## BENGAL.

MR. JAMES MCBRADY, an engineer on board the County of Dumfries, was drowned on the 3rd instant while attempting to swim in the river. Every possible assistance was rendered him by those on board, but all to no purpose. His corpse rose to the surface in due course, and was removed to the College Hospital Deadhouse, where it was received by the Coroner and a jury, who found, at the inquest held last Tuesday afternoon, that he died of asphyxia.—*Mirror.*

## MADRAS.

ARREST ON BOARD THE FRENCH STEAMER MEINAM.—A telegram having reached the police at Madras that one Collier *alias* Dr. Hanman, against whom a charge of criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of some valuable articles of jewellery was preferred by Dehvy Merchant in Calcutta, was passenger on board the French Steamer Meinam that arrived in the roads on Thursday last, acting Inspector Richter and Serjeant Marshall proceeded on board as soon as the vessel anchored in the roads. They found the accused, and obtained from his possession some of the articles in respect of which he was charged. As the steamer was under French colours there was some difficulty as to the arrest being at once made. The French Consul was communicated with, and the accused was brought ashore a prisoner by Serjeant Marshall on Thursday night, and was lodged in the Jail in Black Town.—*Madras Times.*

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency Sir Neville Chamberlain, the Commander-in-Chief, is to leave Madras for the Hills to-morrow.—*Id.*

BANK OF MADRAS.—At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Madras, held last evening the rates of interest and discount were raised one per cent. all round.—*Id.*

A RARE INSTANCE OF PARSEE COURAGE.—On Friday last a number of Parsees were having high jinks in a pleasure house near the lake of Hussain Sagar, in honour of a young Parsee who on that day had been initiated into the mysteries of the Zoroastrian religion. Among other amusements of the day, a number of the guests went for a sail on the lake; the party numbered eight or nine, and included four or five children and a Parsee of Falstaffian proportions whose dead weight formed the basis of the boat and *something over* besides—as the water party soon found to their cost. For half an hour after starting, the breeze was mild and they were gently wafted far into the lake. Soon, however, the sky was overcast with clouds and a stiff wind sprung up which—with the help of Falstaff's overweight—caused the boat to lurch over to one side and she, very possibly, may have capsized had not a plucky young Parsee gentleman jumped overboard and lightened the vessel. After this, being an excellent swimmer, he seized and towed the boat, which had become unmanageable, safely ashore. This brave and dashing act of the young Parsee gentleman is deserving of very high commendation.—*Deccan Times.*

## BANKS.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

London Office, 52 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

### THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,75,000

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum. Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKY,
EX "CLAN LAMONT."
Price, Credit Rs. 17-0, Cash Rs. 16-10.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended:—

PRICES FOR CASH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Quarts ..... | Rs. 4 12 per doz. | In Casks of 4 doz. |
| Pints ..... " | 3 0 " | 7 doz. |
| Hogsheads.., | 60 0 per hhd. | |

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
READ BROTHERS, BOTTLERS, LONDON.

BASS'S PALE ALE.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the World.
Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.

NET CASH. CREDIT.
Rs. Rs.
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz. 6 0 ..6 4
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ..per doz. 4 4 ..4 8
Duties included.

"BULL DOG" MARK—CAUTION.

Read Brothers of London, the sole originators and duly registered joint-owners of this Bottling mark, beg purchasers of "BULL DOG" ale or stout to see that their name is on the labels, otherwise it is NOT bottled by them as it always has been.
ORDERS FOR this Presidency must be addressed only to the undersigned.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

| | Per Doz. Quarts. | Per 2 Doz. Pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Eugene Olicquot's Carte Blanche ..... | Rs. 36 0 | Rs. 38 0 |
| Heidsick and Co.'s Dry Monopole ..... " | 53 8 | " 56 8 |

STILL HOCKS.

FROM G. M. FABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Laubenheimer ..... | Rs. 16 8 | Rs. 19 8 |
| Deidesheimer ..... | " 17 8 | " 20 8 |
| Geisenheimer ..... | " 18 8 | " 21 8 |
| Liebfraumilch ..... | " 22 0 | 25 0 |
| Steinwein ..... | " 22 0 | ... |
| Hochheimer ..... | " 26 12 | ... |
| Ruedesheimer ..... | " 26 12 | " 29 12 |
| Marcobrunner ..... | " 30 8 | " 33 8 |
| Queen Victoria Berg ..... | " 36 8 | ... |

*BRANDY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boulestine & Co's ..... | Rs. 19 0 | ... |
| Muller Frere's Brandy ..... | " 19 0 | per doz. qts. |
| Fromy and Rogeé's ** Cognac..... | " 23 0 | ... |
| F. Dessandier & Co. * Do. ..... | " 24 0 | ... |
| Do. ** Do. ..... | " 28 8 | ... |

CLARETS.

FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chateau de Frands ..... | Rs. 13 0 | Rs. 15 0 |
| La Canone ..... | " 17 0 | " 19 0 |
| Chateau Lafitte ..... | " 24 0 | ... |

BEER.

| | per doz. pts. |
|---|---|
| IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE..... | Rs. 4 12 Rs. 3 0 |
| Norway Pale Ale ..... " | 4 12 .. |
| Kreuznacher Export Beer ..... " | 6 8 .. |
| Swiss Bitter from Alpine Herbs ..... " | 23 8 21 8 |
| John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whisky ..... " | 24 0 ... |

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 9th February 1880.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room:—
10 bales grey shirtings.
20 cases grey dhoties.
7 " coloured prints.
5 bales grey dhoties 8 yards, 2 lbs.
2 English made plate glass show cases.
About 200 doz. Bass's Beer in Quarts, bottled by Patterson & Hibbert.
An invoice of electro-plated ware, consisting of 4 and 8 bottles cruets, pickle, mustard and pickle frames, double tea urns, biscuit boxes, tea and coffee sets, curry dishes, butter pots, ice pail waiters, beaded and king pattern table dessert and tea spoons, table and dessert forks, salt and mustard spoons, &c.
The property of a gentleman, consisting of drawing-room chairs, camp table, tripod stand, travelling cot, screen, dinner service, few lots of glass and plated ware, and copper pots.

AT 2 P.M.

A strong palky shigarm with a serviceable grey Arab horse and harness.
A powerful shikaring hound, good tempered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 11, Gowalia Tank Road, close to the Post Office Chowkey, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Son, 10 and 12 light chandeliers by Nash, 1, 2, 3, and 4 light hanging argand lustres, &c., the property of Dr. Burjorjee Syramjee, the same comprises, star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, bass plated cruet, breakfast liquor and pickle frames, salvers, ice pitcher, tea service, spoons and forks, curry dishes, and handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining, pier, writing, side dressing and wash-hand tables, drawing-room, easy, folding and mallet and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, conversation and reclining couches, chiffonier, teapoys, iron bedstead, double and single camp cots, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, hatstand, dressing and cheval glasses, bagatelle table, towel horse, Brussel and velvet pile carpets, 10 and 12 light hanging chandeliers by Nash, 1, 2, 3 and 4 light hanging argand lustres, table ornaments, figures, pictures, sewing machine, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, clocks 2 and 3 light wallshades, bath, dispense and cook room furniture, &c.
The property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder 100 superior 1st class teak squares in small lots to suit purchasers.

On MONDAY next, the 19th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany cottage pianoforte 1, 2, 4 and 6 light hanging argand lamps, handsome Brussels carpets, &c., the property of R. S. Raphael, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th April 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Piano by Broadwood, rich oil painting, thick plate pier glasses, &c., at No. 32, Old Cazee Street, Khulasee Chuckla, near Arthur Crawford's Market.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay, and in the matter of A. D. Jackson & Co., the whole of the above.

Detailed Descriptive Catalogues and the furniture will be on view from MONDAY, the 12th instant.

SALE of stock in trade of A. D. Jackson and Co.'s [Late Co-operative Society's] Oilmanstore, Wines, Stationery, Out-door Games, Shop Kits, &c., &c., at the Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 17th April 1880, and on the alternate days, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above shop, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., the receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay, and in the matter of A. D. Jackson and Co., the whole of the above.

Goods are on view from SATURDAY, the 10th inst.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th April 1880.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES OF EDMOND CHARPIE,

BOMBAY. Meadow Street. BOMBAY.

THE CELEBRATED ROBERT'S PATENT WATCH in strong, neat nickel-silver case, crystal front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION PATENT LEVER escapement, jewelled in Rubies, movement highly finished.

Price Rs. 25 only (cash) with TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE, sent FREE of Package and Postage to any part of India.

Pamphlet containing full descriptions sent FREE on application.

Up-country Orders should be accompanied by Remittance.

## MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER

JUST RECEIVED,

STOCKINGETTE,

FOR JERSEY COSTUMES.

INDIAN MUSLIN AND OATMEAL CLOTH.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS WATCHES MANUFACTURED BY

## C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance, 3 plates, 10 holes jewelled, finest quality ..... | Rs. 375 | |
| Ditto Gold, semi-hunting ditto ..... | 350 | |
| Ditto do. crystal-faced ..... | 325 | and 350 |
| Ditto do. second quality ..... | 280 | |
| Gold Watches, not keyless ..... | from 150 | to 250 |

A fine stock of gold clock watches, chronographs, centre seconds, repeaters and perpetual calendar watches from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,800.

WATCHES FOR LADIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, in plain, engine turned, or richly engraved cases ..... | Rs. 185 | to | 360 |
| Gold crystal-faced Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance ..... | from 180 | to | 200 |
| Gold Watches, cheaper description, [not keyless,] open faced, ½ hunting and hunting ..... " | 70 | to | 120 |
| Ladies Watches, best with diamonds, enamelled, or richly chased cases, suitable for presents ... " | 100 | to | 800 |

SHIKAR WATCHES.

We make a really good useful watch in aluminium case at Rs. 25, ditto superior quality Rs. 35 and Rs. 40. The higher qualities have a patent lever escapement and are extra jewelled, and we can recommend them with every confidence to those of our patrons requiring a thoroughly serviceable watch for rough usage. We guarantee the above watches to last for 15 years.

INTIMATION.

We have lately added an important branch to our business, viz., manufacturing on our premises gold chains and jewellery of pure Indian gold, by skilled European workmen, therefore giving the fine finish of Western workmanship, better value in gold, and saving the heavy loss by exchange, duty, &c., which have to be charged on articles of this description imported from Europe. Our prices for this description of goods will be found lower than any firm in India.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
4, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
TRAVELLING AGENT:—MR. F. J. BRANDON.

## HAMILTON & COMPANY,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

*Next door to National Bank.*

PRETTY LOVE TOKENS.

POSY RINGS.

"Is this a prologue, or the posy of a ring?"—HAMLET [Act iii. Scene 2].

"Indeed, at first man was a treasure;
A box of jewels, shop of rarities,
A ring whose *posie* was my pleasure."—*Herrick.*

"*About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring*
*That she did give me*; whose posey was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife, 'Love me, and leave me not.'"—*Shakespere*

Posy Rings with appropriate mottoes, consisting chiefly of a very simple sentiment "E'ER TRUE'IN'HARTE." "Joy be with you." "God sent her me my wife to be." "The gift is small but love is all." "Endless as this shall be our bliss." "I wish to thee all joy may be." "This and my heart." "Time shall tell I love thee well." "Love is strong as death." Auld Lang Syne." "While Life endures, I will be yours." In thee my choice I do rejoice." Mizpah." &c., &c., priced Rs. 25 each net.

GEM RINGS
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Single Stone Brilliants in Gipsy or Claw Setting, Rs. 68, 81, 130, 180, 200, 225, net. Five Stones or three, all Brilliants, or Brilliants and Coral, Brilliants and Emeralds, Brilliants and Rubies, or five Emeralds, or Rubies only, priced from Rs. 50 to 2,000. A very large collection of cheap gem rings from Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

LADIES' GUARD RINGS.

Rs. 2 to Rs. 30.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Set according to taste, with Sardonyx, Blood Stone, red or white Cornelian, Lapis-Lazali Striped or Table Onyx, Agate, &c. Rs. 26 to Rs. 80.

Bombay, 19th March 1880.

## BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

HARMONIUMS BY ALEXANDRE AND OTHER MAKERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Solid Oak, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 blowers ..... | Rs. 120 |
| Solid Walnut, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 blowers ..... | " 150 |
| Solid Oak, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 blowers, and Expression Stop ..... | " 160 |
| Solid Mahogany do. do. do. ..... | 160 |
| Solid O